

The LAW ALUMNI JOURNAL



LAW ALUMNI DAY
"100 YEARS OF WOMEN—1883—1983"
APRIL 19, 1983

Carrie Burnham Kilgore
Class of 1883



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The LAW ALUMNI JOURNAL

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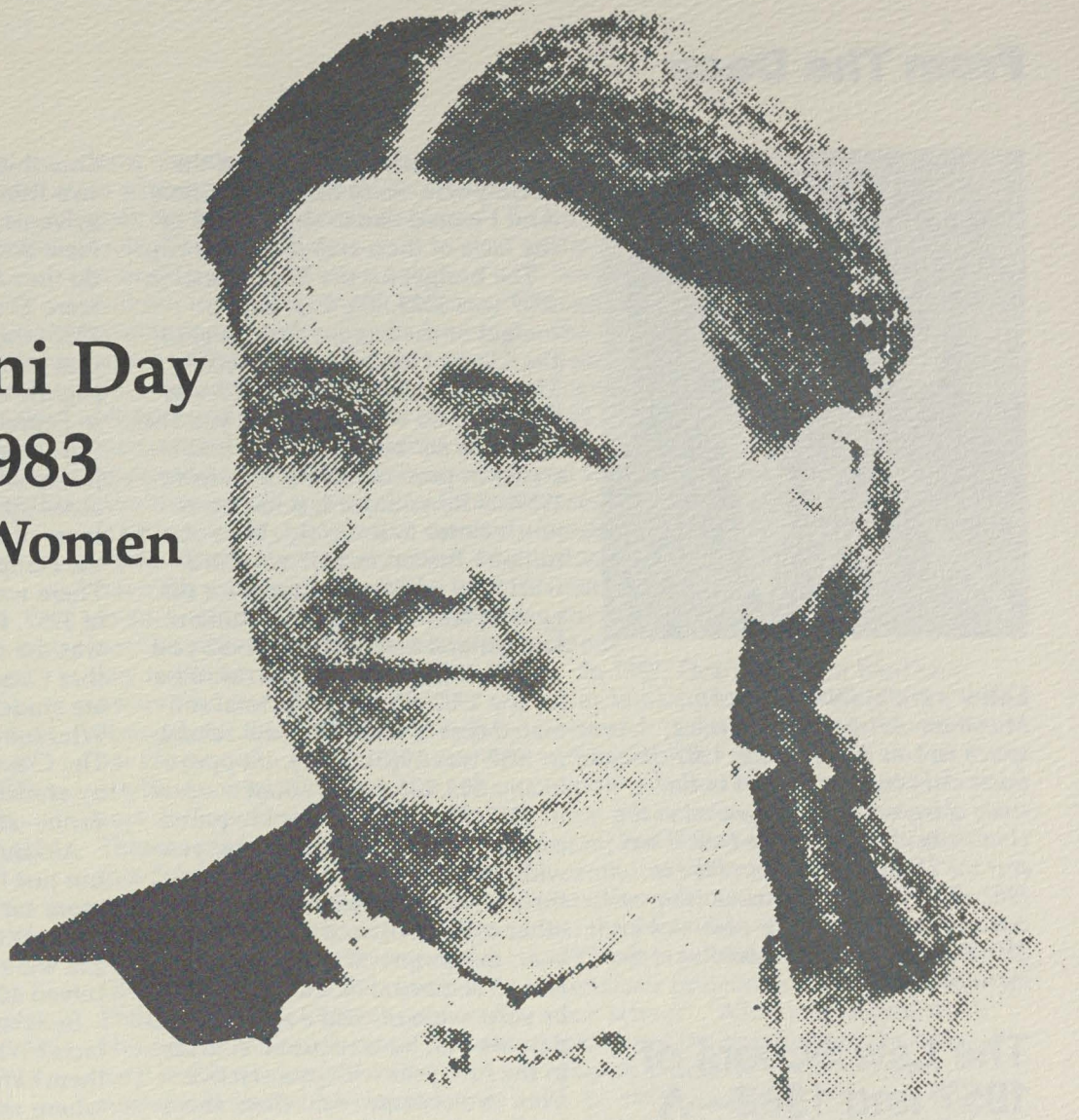
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Law Alumni Day April 19, 1983 100 Years of Women 1883-1983



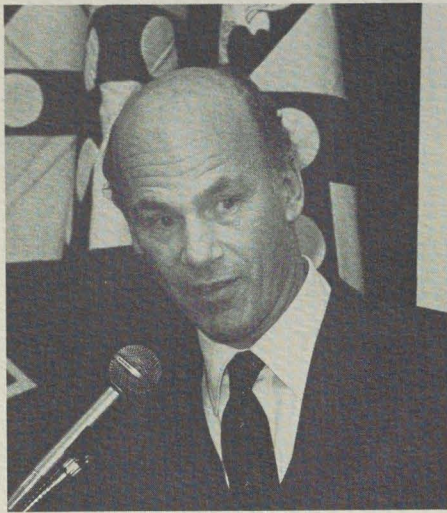
1983 marks the 100th anniversary of the graduation of the first Alumna of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Caroline Burnham Kilgore.

In 1871, Carrie Kilgore was denied admission to the Law School but began the study of law privately. In 1873, she went before the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar but was denied on the grounds that there was "no precedent for examination of a woman for admission to the Bar" in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A series of appeals to various courts and to the state legislature proved fruitless. In 1881, Carrie Burnham Kilgore finally was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania Law School after a ten-year struggle that culminated in the passage of legislation enabling women residing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to enter the legal profession. She received her Bachelor of Laws degree in 1883 and, two years later, aided by an act of the legislature, won admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1890, she was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and was the first woman to argue before that Court.

Law Alumni Day, 1983, will celebrate the achievements of Carrie Burnham Kilgore and of all women graduates of the Law School who followed her. The activities of the Day will focus around the experiences of University of Pennsylvania Law School Alumnae during their years at the School and in the legal profession, afterwards.

A full schedule of Law Alumni Day events is forthcoming.

From The Dean



Editor's Note: Dean Robert H. Mundheim delivered the following speech on Law Alumni Day, 1982. It traces and compares changes in the study of law and of life in general at the University of Pennsylvania Law School over the 25-year period from 1957 to 1982. (The Dean's comparison takes on a personal meaning since he celebrated his 25th Reunion as a 1957 Alumnus of the Harvard Law School).

The Law School of 1957 and 1982—A 25-year Comparison

by Dean Robert H. Mundheim
Law Alumni Day, 1982

This is the year of my 25th law school reunion (although I did not graduate from *this* Law School), and that kind of milestone encourages me to look back and try to review the progression from then-to-now-to-where-we're-going. I have spent some time looking at the catalogue and the report of the University of Pennsylvania Law School Class of 1957. I have read the budget and the minutes of Faculty meetings,

and then spoke with some of the Faculty who were here at that time. And I would like to share some of the facts of then-and-now with you:

The budget for the Law School in 1957 was \$328,000. Last year's budget or the budget that covered the Class of 1982 was \$6,500,000. The top Faculty salary in 1957 was \$16,500. I do want to assure you that there has *not* been a twenty-fold increase in professorial salaries from 1957 till now; indeed, it has been much closer to four-fold. How about tuition? Tuition in 1957 was \$400 with \$100 additional charge for the general fee. The combined tuition and general fee for the 1981-82 year was \$7,245, and it will not decrease for the 1982-83 year. The total estimated cost of attending law school in 1957 was \$985. Today, it approximates \$12,200. What about courses? In 1957, Penn Law School required courses in the first and second years with one elective to be taken from three courses. In addition, for the other courses offered in the third year, there were 37 courses listed and 23 seminars. Not all of them, to be sure, were offered every year. Today, we still have required courses in the first-year with one elective from two courses. And then, there are listed over 100 courses plus 60 seminars, again not all of them available every year. Well, who teaches those courses and seminars? In 1957, there were 18 full-time Faculty members including the Dean, who was a teacher. In addition, there were five lecturers including the two or three who ran the Legal Writing Program. Today, we have 28 full-time Faculty members, 29 lecturers and a number of joint appointments. How about the heart of the School—the students? In 1957, there were 530 students in attendance at the School. The graduating Class of 1957 numbered 158. Today, the student population at the School is 684, and the graduating Class of 1982 numbered 199. Where did Penn Law School students come from in 1957?

One-third came from Philadelphia, two-thirds came from areas in Pennsylvania, and the balance came from New York and New Jersey. Where do they come from today? There were 23 members of the Class of 1982 who came from Philadelphia—that was 11½%. Fifty-eight, or slightly under 30% came from areas in Pennsylvania, and almost two-thirds were from New York, New Jersey and Delaware. So we are, in a sense spreading out and becoming more of a national school. What was the composition of the Class of 1957? There were four women in the Class of 1957. Hardy Williams, I think, was the only minority member of that Class. There were twelve graduate students, seven from abroad. Who composed the Class of 1982? The Class had 77 women, 26 minority students, and 46 graduate students—almost all from abroad.

Although I do not mean to throw out just facts, I do want to offer one more set. In 1957, there were 662 applicants to the Law School of whom 232 were rejected. This year, we received 4500 applications.

So what do we make of those facts? What is to be learned from them? What does it tell us about where we are going? The first thing that we must recognize is that the Law School has grown but, insofar as the student population is concerned, it has only grown by 30%. My own hope is that this Law School will not exceed 720 people in terms of the size of the student body during my term as Dean. As far as I am concerned, the critical positive characteristic of the Law School has been its sense of community and this cannot be possible if a school gets too big. I think that the sense of community and closeness, combined with our view that the professor is first-and-foremost a teacher whose door is basically an open door, is terribly important to the quality of this Law School. As an alumnus of a law school which hid its faculty offices out of the flow of student traffic, I am committed to the Pennsylvania model. I believe in spaces which facilitate contact and conversation—and that is one of the grand things

about the spaces of this building.

In addition to the remarkable rise in law school applicants between 1957 and 1982, I would like to mention the dramatic increase in the number of law students and law graduates in this country. Law is *the* profession for graduate study today. When I see how many Ph.D.'s are among our applicants, then I know we are seeing something very significant happening—something of very important social consequence. At the University of Pennsylvania Law School there is a 20 to 1 ratio between applications and spaces, which explains why we have an extraordinary group of students who compose diverse and interesting classes. This student body is an enormously demanding one and, at a time of shrinking resources and the high cost of education, it will be a challenge to keep up with that demanding spirit which, I strongly feel, must not be lost.

What does the recitation of the above facts tell us about the basic differences in legal education between 1957 and 1982? I think our mission remains the same as it was then: to produce highly competent professional lawyers. To do that, a law school has to do at least two things. It has to teach people how to think like lawyers, and that is still the basic job of the first year; and, secondly, it has to make people appreciate the professional responsibilities of being a lawyer. Although the basics remain the same, I do think that there are some differences today both in law teaching and in law practice. I think the law today is a much more complex, specialized and technical subject than it was in 1957. The place of the generalist in the law is becoming very hard to fill and, I think, the sense of the need to specialize accounts in many ways for the proliferation of lawyers. It also explains why, since law school courses to a large extent reflect faculty interests and research, we have become much more aware of the lawyer as advisor and counselor whether it be in the government or in the private sector. I think we are seeing that the solutions to the prob-

lems about which lawyers are asked to advise require information that goes beyond traditional lawyers' tools. Can you advise your financial institution client without understanding the basic economic and technological forces which will shape the delivery of financial services? When Professor Noyes Leech and I teach in that area, we try to keep abreast of the appropriate literature, but we recognize that we are amateurs and that it is young faculty people like Associate Professor Henry Hansmann who have the professional training to aid in such matters. People like Professor Hansmann are, in a sense, our key to the future. We are also keenly aware that one of the special strengths of this Law School is that we are part of a university, a university that works at making the concept of "one University" a reality. This means that the paths between this School and the others in the university are well-marked and well-travelled. It means that when we give a course in banking at the Law School, we can call on an Al Phillips or a Jack Guttentag or an Ed Herman from the Wharton School to help in the teaching or in the research or in the development of ideas.

In 1957, the University of Pennsylvania had one course and two seminars in International Law. But in 1957, there was great excitement at the School because it was preparing a major proposal to the Ford Foundation to develop its work in the international field. The 1981-82 catalogue lists a dozen courses and eight seminars in transnational areas. This Law School has been the place where the International Faculty for Corporate and Capital Market Law was developed. It is the place where an important journal, *The Journal of Comparative Corporate Law and Securities Regulation*, was founded. It is a Law School with a large group of foreign graduate students, and, one with formal ties to

various law schools in other parts of the world. Another important development at the Law School is the creation of an International Law Society which was sparked by the significant victory of our students in the Jessup Cup Competition last year. The Society has taken over *The Journal of Comparative Corporate Law and Securities Regulation* and it will, in a sense, become a second law review at this Law School. These developments strike me as very good illustrations of the continuity and the deepening of interests and achievement which mark significant strengths upon which we must build.

In 1957, Dean Jefferson Fordham was working on a proposal for a research project for congestion in Philadelphia's center city. I do not know whether he ever completed that project, (we still have congestion) but Jeff and the Law School community were busy on yet another project in 1957. If one looks at the yearbook—The Report—of 1957, one will find a picture of a futuristic projection of the "dream law school". What was shown was a picture of the buildings in the complex in which we are now seated.

In 1957, this Law School was looking ahead. It was projecting growth, it was identifying problems, it was responding to them. I sense similar developments at the University of Pennsylvania in the 1980's. I see challenges to be met and a determination to meet them with excellence. These are exciting times, and I cannot think of anything that I would rather do than to take on the challenge of these times with the very splendid Faculty that we have, with the very vibrant student body that we have, and with the very enthusiastic Alumni community that we have.

Symposium

A Bequest Honoring Bernard G. Segal at 75



In commemoration of his 75th birthday, the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, honored the Chairman of the firm and one of its founders—Bernard G. Segal, '31—with a gift to the University of Pennsylvania Law School of \$25,000, thus creating the Bernard G. Segal Fellowship Fund. The income from the Fund will be used "to make a grant to an entering law student who, in the judgment of the Dean, shows outstanding potential toward becoming a leader both in the law and in the public sector".

Irving R. Segal, '38, a member of and spokesman for the firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, stated in a letter to Dean Robert H. Mundheim, "It is entirely acceptable to our Firm for anyone who wishes to do so to supplement our initial gift to this Fund, and we hope such supplementation will enlarge the Fund to the point where it will be able to generate sufficient income to furnish increasing benefits to entering students. Obviously, the benefit of the Fund is not to be limited to any racial, religious, geographical or any other segment of the student population. Nevertheless, it is well-known that both Bernard and his wife, Jerry, have long demonstrated a keen interest in improving the lot of minorities in our population. It would, therefore, not be amiss if your selection in any year should prove to be a member of a minority group, as long as he or she shows the potential to become a leader both in the law and in the public sector."

New Faculty . . . New Faces

C. Edwin Baker joined the Faculty as a Professor of Law, having been a Visiting Professor at this Law School last year. Mr. Baker received his B.A. from Stanford and his J.D. from Yale Law School. He has been teaching law since 1973 and has written several significant articles—six in constitutional law and three in economic analysis of law.

Drucilla Cornell came to the Faculty as Assistant Professor. She was graduated from the UCLA Law School in 1981 and, prior to that, studied continental philosophy and political theory for two years at the Universities of Berlin and Freiburg. She worked for three years as a labor organizer and in other related positions in New York and New Jersey, and, after graduating from Antioch College in 1977, became a full-time advocate in arbitration and NLRB proceedings. Ms. Cornell clerked this past year for Judge Warren Ferguson of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Thomas Ehrlich, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, joined this Faculty as Professor of Law. Professor Ehrlich holds both A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Harvard. He clerked for Judge Learned Hand with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; served as a Special Assistant to the Legal Advisor at the Department of State (1960–62) and as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State (1962–64). Professor Ehrlich taught law at Stanford from 1964 and was that law school's Dean from 1971–1975. He was President of the Legal Services Corporation in the late 1970's, while on leave from Stanford.

Courtney Howland has joined the Law School Faculty as Assistant Professor. She received both her undergraduate and J.D. degrees from Yale, where she was an editor of the law review. Ms. Howland clerked for Judge John Gibbons of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and was associated with the New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

Michael Singer has become a member of the Faculty as an Assistant Professor of Law. A graduate of Stanford Law School, 1981, Mr. Singer practiced law in San Francisco. Earlier, he received a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Kings College, London. He lectured in Mathematics at Kings College, in West Germany, and in Israel, and served as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Ohio State University and at Caltech.

New Clinical Supervisors

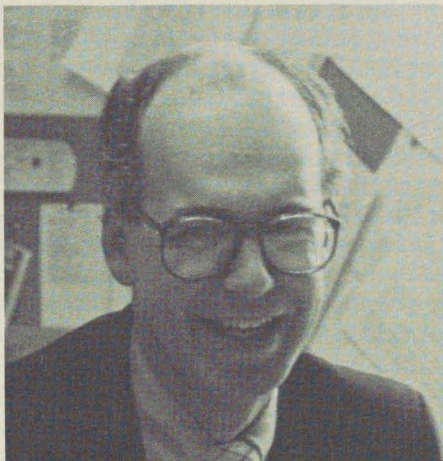
Joan Saltzman is an Alumna of the University of Pittsburgh (BA), the University of Pennsylvania (MA) and Rutgers Camden Law School (JD). She clerked for Judge Paul Chalfin of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, after which she worked for the Philadelphia Defender Association. Ms. Saltzman has been associated with the civil litigation firm of Klovsky, Kuby and Harris; has served as an instructor for the National Institute of Trial Advocacy, and was an instructor at the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania.

Billie Schnall, '76, received both her BA and her J.D., degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Schnall was employed by Western Massachusetts Legal Services and, later, practiced general civil law privately. She has served as an adjunct professor at Western New England College School of Law.

Germaine Ingram, '71, is an Alumna of Syracuse University and of this Law School. She was a law clerk for Judge Theodore Spaulding of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, taught at Temple Law School for three years, and was a Fellow in Law and Humanities at Harvard. Since 1975, she worked at Community Legal Services of Philadelphia.

New Appointments . . . Transitions, etc.

Associate Professor Stephen B. Burbank was appointed Associate Dean of the Law School, replacing Professor Robert A. Gorman. Mr. Burbank received his B.A. and J.D. degrees from Harvard College and Harvard Law School. Before he joined the Penn Law Faculty as a full-time member in 1979, Professor Burbank was General Counsel to the University of Pennsylvania and a lecturer of law.

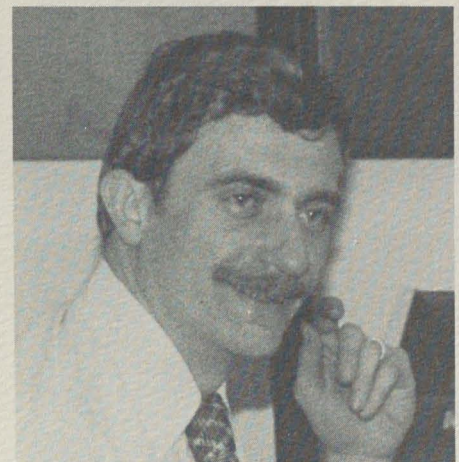


Donald G. Myers was appointed Development Officer for the Law School in September, 1982. Prior to his arrival at the Law School, Mr. Myers was the Director of Development at Bennington College and, before that, at the Emma Willard School in Troy, New York. Mr. Myers is an Alumnus of Washington and Jefferson College and received an M.S. degree at the Boston University School of Public Communications.

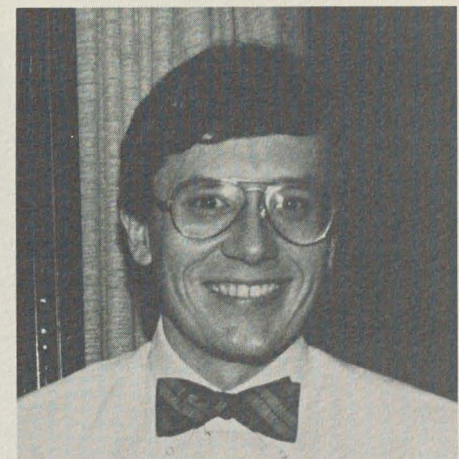


Frances E. Spurgeon became Assistant Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid on September 1, 1982, replacing Arnold J. Miller (see article by former-Dean Miller in this issue of *The Journal*), who retired on July 1. The Law School Admissions Officer for eleven years, Mrs. Spurgeon was graduated from both Smith College and the University of Pennsylvania, where she received an M.A. degree in Economics. She came to the University of Pennsylvania as Admissions Officer for the Graduate School of Education in 1968 and, prior to that, was Assistant to the first director of the Fair Employment Practices Commission in Philadelphia. She later worked as an assistant to the director of labor relations of the Printing Industries of Philadelphia.

Geraldine Higgs replaces Assistant Dean for Admissions, Frances Spurgeon, as Admissions Officer. A University of Pennsylvania employee for twenty years, Ms. Higgs has worked in the Admissions Office of the Graduate School of Education and has been Assistant to the Chairman of the History Department since 1975.



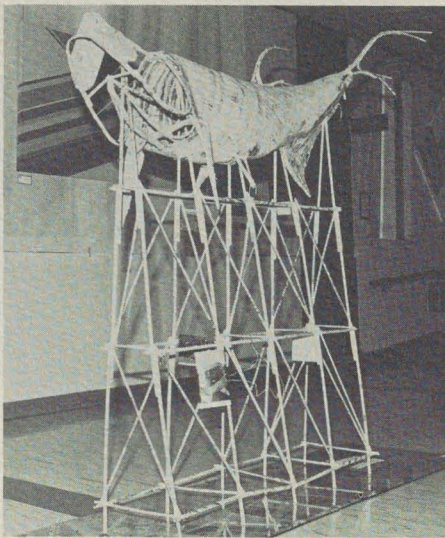
Ernie Gonsalves, the Law School's Registrar since 1979, has been appointed by Dean Mundheim as Coordinator of Systems Planning, a new position created to "underscore the School's commitment to exploit to the extent practicable the opportunities which technological developments present for office management". Mr. Gonsalves is an Alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania and has been at the Law School since 1976.



Gary Clinton, the Assistant Registrar of the Law School since 1979, has been elevated to the position of Registrar. A graduate of the University of Rochester, Mr. Clinton holds graduate degrees from the Colgate/Rochester Divinity School and from Drexel University.

Reunion Weekend 1983 Will Be Held on October 15-16

Symposium



The Law School's First Annual Art Show

For two weeks in October, the main office and its adjacent hallways were graced with a multi-media art exhibition reflecting the creativity of members of the University of Pennsylvania Law School community—its faculty, staff, students, Alumni and their families.

The exhibition was sponsored and organized by members of SAC, the Law School's Students Activities Committee. Joan Ellsworth, '83, supervised the hanging and mounting of the show and worked in concert with Michele Tuck, '83, the President of SAC.

The show combined an unusual variety of oil and water color paintings, lithographs, photographs, sculpture, needlepoint, political cartoons, book illustrations and stained glass.

Professor Noyes Leech's remarks at the opening of the exhibit so aptly captured the spirit in which the art show was conceived and executed:

Why an art exhibit in a law school, of all places? For very good, and indeed natural, reasons.

First, this is a family affair. Our Law School life can too easily fall into rigid and hierarchic molds. But here is a great pooling of talent from all the sectors of our life: Law School staff, students, Alumni, families and friends. Here they are drawn together in an aristocracy of performance that breaks down those ar-

tificial barriers that too much emphasis on legal professionalism can bring.

Second, this exhibition should remind us that the practice of law is itself an art. In a law school we tend to lay great stress on the scientific nature of our study, on the inexorability of logic and argument. But the law and its practice call also on the imagination, on intuition and on observation. These are the qualities of the works that we see here and they should infuse our understanding of our own profession.

Finally, we should remember that the law is a human, even humane, profession. Law students come here from years of liberal training and thinking. When we enter these buildings we do not enter a legal convent or monastery. It is impressive to see that not only family and friends of law students practice these fine arts but that lawyers themselves are people whose talents are whole. This School is fortunate to have its Christmas chorus and its annual operatic performance. This art exhibition is a further affirmation that this community has a soul.

—Noyes E. Leech

The Dean's Calendar

Dean Robert H. Mundheim continues to attend national, international and regional Alumni gatherings, Law Alumni Society functions and Bar Association and professional meetings, in an effort to meet and to become better-acquainted with Penn Law Alumni.

Dean Mundheim's schedule for 1982-83 is:

July 20, 1982 London Alumni Luncheon
 August 7 San Francisco Alumni Luncheon
 August 8 ABA Reception, San Francisco
 October 2 Philadelphia Bench-Bar
 Alumni Society Reception (Atlantic
 City) honoring the Honorable
 Doris May Harris
 October 16-17 Louis B. Schwartz International
 Conference and Law School
 Quinquennial Reunion Weekend
 October 27 University and Law Alumni
 Reception, Atlanta, Georgia
 November 9 The New York City Alumni's 25th
 Anniversary Dinner
 November 10 Law Alumni Society Alumni
 Luncheon Forum, Philadelphia
 November 15 Northern New England Alumni
 Reception, Boston

November 19 Dinner honoring Law School
 Benjamin Franklin Founders and
 Fellows, Philadelphia
 December 2 Dinner Honoring Benjamin
 Franklin Society Donors
 January 7, 1983 Alumni Breakfast at Meetings of
 American Association of Law
 Schools, Cincinnati
 February 1 Law Alumni Society Alumni
 Luncheon Forum, Philadelphia
 March 1 Northern New Jersey Alumni
 Dinner
 March 3 Southern New Jersey Alumni
 Dinner
 March 30 Los Angeles Alumni Luncheon
 April 11 Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton
 Alumni Dinner
 April 12 World Affairs Council Circle—
 Law School
 April 19 Law Alumni Day
 April 22 New York Bar Association
 Luncheon
 May 17-21 ALI Meetings—Washington, DC

The 1982-83 Board of Overseers

The Law School Board of Overseers provides counsel to the Trustees and President of the University of Pennsylvania and to the Faculty and the Dean of the Law School. As described by Dean Robert H. Mundheim, "This body takes a close look at what the Law School is doing, and then assesses its problems and its needs. Where the Law School can help itself, the Overseers push and when the Law School needs help from outside, the Overseers try to find resources to provide it. In other words, the Overseers can be a very important instrument for keeping the Law School the first-rate place that it is and that *we* want it to be."

Three new members have been appointed to the Board this year: Robert Carswell of Shearman and Sterling, New York; Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Nathan Baker Professor of Law at Yale University; and Harold M. Williams of the J. Paul Getty Museum Corporation in Los Angeles, CA. Irving S. Shapiro, former Chief Executive Officer of E.I. duPont Company and, presently, a partner in the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in Wilmington, DE, has been named Chair of the Board of Overseers, replacing the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham.

The present Board includes: Chairman Shapiro, the Honorable Arlin M. Adams, '47; Richard P. Brown, Jr., '48; Robert Carswell; J. LeVonne Chambers; William T. Coleman, Jr.; Richard M. Dicke, '40; John G. Harkins, Jr., '58; Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr.; the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.; William B. Johnson, '43; Robert M. Landis, '47; Anthony Lester, Q.C.; Wade H. McCree, Jr.; Sir Leon Radzinowicz; the Honorable Samuel J. Roberts, '31; Bernard G. Segal, '31; the Honorable Norma L. Shapiro, '51; Chesterfield H. Smith; Frank K. Tarbox, '50; Harold M. Williams.

Judicial Clerkships 1982-1983

Forty-one graduates of the Class of 1982 and one member of the Class of 1981 are serving as clerks to Judges on Federal, State and Common Pleas Benches.

Federal Courts

Gary B. Born, '81

Justice William H. Rehnquist, The Supreme Court of the United States

Sharon P. Barr

Honorable Spottswood Robinson, III, D.C. Circuit

Bruce R. Lerner

Honorable Abner Mikva, D.C. Circuit

Stephanie L. Franklin

Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, 3rd Circuit

Mary L. Kevlin

Honorable Dolores K. Sloviter, 3rd Circuit

Kevin W. Kelley

Honorable Thomas Gee, 5th Circuit

David P. King

Honorable Alvin B. Rubin, 5th Circuit

Marjorie A. Meyers

Honorable Carolyn Randall, 5th Circuit

Robert J. Guinness

Honorable Theodore McMillian, 8th Circuit

Howard D. Stambor

Honorable J. Jerome Farris, 9th Circuit

Donald J. Mares

Honorable William Doyle, 10th Circuit

Robert C. Bell, Jr.

Honorable Orinda Evans, Northern District of Georgia

John H. Rich, III

Honorable Edward T. Gignoux, District of Maine

Maida Rosenfeld Crane

Honorable John Gerry, District of New Jersey

Chad A. Vignola

Honorable Kevin T. Duffy, Southern District of New York

Evelyn S. Berkowitz

Honorable Norma L. Shapiro, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

David Duncan

Honorable Edward R. Becker, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

David E. Green

Honorable Louis H. Pollak, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Ann C. McGinley

Honorable Joseph S. Lord, III, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Dale L. Moore

Honorable Louis H. Pollak, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Patrick T. Ryan

Honorable Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr., Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Julie Shapiro

Honorable Joseph S. Lord, III, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Geanne L. Zerkowitz

Honorable Alfred L. Luongo, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Douglas N. Candeub

Honorable Robert M. Hull, Northern District of Texas

James J. Neath

Honorable John W. Reynolds, Eastern District of Wisconsin

State Courts

Kevin R. Reitz

Honorable Jay A. Rabinowitz, Supreme Court of Alaska

Andrea Asaro

Honorable Stanley Mosk, Supreme Court of California

Mark S. Stewart

Honorable Sidney Schrieber, Supreme Court of New Jersey

Bart J. Freedman

Honorable Samuel J. Roberts, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Susan L. Parker

Superior Court of Delaware

Ramona D. Taylor

Honorable Tommy Day Wilcox, Superior Court of Georgia

Flora G. H. Kimmich

Honorable William A. Dreier, Jr., Superior Court of New Jersey

Nancy C. Brockway

Honorable Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Lisa Ehrich

Honorable J. Sydney Hoffman, Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Phyllis S. Lachs

Honorable Phyllis W. Beck, Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Richard P. Limburg

Honorable Frank J. Montemuro, Jr., Superior Court of Pennsylvania

Dwight Dickinson

Honorable John Kern, Court of Appeals, DC

Michael D. Bryskier

Honorable Murray C. Goldman, Court of Common Pleas—Philadelphia

Douglas B. Marshall

Honorable Murray C. Goldman, Court of Common Pleas—Philadelphia

Stacey D. Meadows

Honorable Harry A. Takiff, Court of Common Pleas—Philadelphia

Mary K. Meermans

Honorable Paul M. Chalfin, Court of Common Pleas—Philadelphia

William B. Lazarus

Honorable Oscar Davis, Court of Claims, DC

Symposium



Judge Harris Honored at the Bench-Bar Conference

Judge Doris May Harris, '49, an active, long-time member of the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society Board of Managers was honored at a reception on October 2, 1982 during the Philadelphia Bar Association's Bench-Bar Conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

For eight years, Judge Harris and the Law Alumni Society have been sponsoring a Reception at Philadelphia's City Hall which brings together Penn Law students and the Common Pleas Bench of Philadelphia and its surrounding counties in order to promote the clerkship program.

Judge Harris was the first to initiate the Reception concept which has now become tradition for other law schools in the Philadelphia area.

What follows is the acceptance speech delivered by Judge Harris at the Reception.

Dean Mundheim, thank you for your lovely introductory remarks and thank you, Mr. Borish and the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society, for having me as its honoree at this evening's reception. I had made some notes which I promptly discarded, because I believe that on an occasion like this, one should speak from one's heart and not from one's head.

Whatever I did for the Alumni Association and the University of Pennsylvania Law School, I did out of a deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to the Law School. For you see, in 1946, when I was a senior at Howard University, law school for me was, financially speaking, an impossible dream. At that time, my father had three children in college on a postal clerk's salary of \$3,800 a year. Very late in my senior year, I wrote to the University of Pennsylvania Law School requesting admission and a full-tuition scholarship. The only thing I enclosed in the letter was my transcript. By return mail, I received a reply from the Law School accepting me into the class entering September, 1946, and granting me a three-year full-tuition scholarship. This was done without even an interview and, fortunately for me, in those days there was no such thing as the LSAT examination.

At that time, there was an obvious quota system at the Law School. The policy was to admit three women and three Blacks in each class. That year, they counted me twice. The two Black males did not show up, and the two white females dropped out very early in the school year. This resulted in my being the only Black and the only woman in the class graduating in February, 1949.

Despite the excellent legal training that I received, I suffered many moments of sheer loneliness and utter frustration. This experience must never again be repeated at the Law School. Fortunately, during my lifetime, I have seen substantial strides made in this area. One of the recent entering classes was composed of 40% women and 20% Blacks. Unfortunately today, affirmative action is no longer in vogue and government loans are no longer available. Thus, I am fearful that women and other minorities will lose ground. Dean Mundheim, you must not let this happen. The University of Pennsylvania Law School must stand firm in its commitment to women, to Blacks and to Hispanics. You must develop and implement an effective and vigorous recruitment program. For there are a whole lot of Doris Harrises out there with far more potential than I ever had. This potential will never be realized unless the University of Pennsylvania Law School comes to their rescue as it did in my case.

So you see, whatever I did and do for the Law School and the Law Alumni Society, I did and do as a labor of love. To be honored for it is somewhat overwhelming. All that I can say is thank you, thank you, thank you.



Judge Harris, right, with the Honorable Juanita Kidd Stout, center, Justice and Mrs. Justin Johnson, Superior Court of the Commonwealth of PA.



Symposium

LAW ALUMNI DAY "100 YEARS OF WOMEN—1883–1983"

APRIL 19, 1983

A Note to All Alumnae/Alumni

The consensus of our Alumnae is that the prefix title of Miss, Ms., and Mrs. be removed from their names and be replaced with the suffix "Esquire" or "Esq.". The prefix title "Honorable", used for women judges, government officials, etc., will remain the same.

Alumnae wishing that the change *not* apply to them have already been alerted. If there are others, please contact the Law School Alumni Office at (215) 898-6321 or write to 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 19194.

The International Law Society: A Job Clearinghouse for Interested Students and Potential Employers

Students at the Law School interested in International, Transnational and Foreign Law have organized the International Law Society, which has been active in organizing job search and career opportunity forums for interested students, and in hosting speakers on public and private international law topics.

The Society is currently seeking career and summer positions in the United States and abroad for University of Pennsylvania law students. The positions can be paid or unpaid, but should involve International, Transnational or Foreign Law. Many of the students in the Society, in addition to having previous experience and interest in the field, possess language skills that would uniquely qualify them for such positions.

Persons interested in offering such positions, or in finding out more about the ILS, should contact Linda Wells, The International Law Society, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The Alfred and Cecile Mundheim Fund—A New Bequest

Dean Robert H. Mundheim shall use the income from the newly established Alfred and Cecile Mundheim Fund to support Faculty research and writing.



Law Alumni Society Honors Robert M. Bernstein

During the Pennsylvania Bar Association meetings at Philadelphia's Bellevue Stratford Hotel this past spring, Robert M. Bernstein of the Class of 1914, was honored by the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Society for his distinguished career as a dedicated member of the legal profession, as a loyal Penn Law Alumnus, and as an eminent community leader and humanitarian.

Art and The Law—In the Great Hall

Cynthia Arkin, the Biddle Library's Associate Librarian, in collaboration with Nancy Arnold, the Reference Librarian, mounted a new exhibit—Art and the Law—at the entrance to the Law School.

Richard Sloane, the Biddle Librarian, described the exhibit as one which "... features good 'lawyering' (the Picasso estate matter), art forgery, museum plundering (of ancient Greek artifacts), copyright and the 'moral rights' of artists."

The Thomas Jefferson Lecture

Cyrus Vance, former Secretary of State, will deliver the First Thomas Jefferson Lecture in the Spring of 1984.

The Alumni Luncheon Series—The 1982–83 Schedule

Back by popular demand, the first lecture of the Philadelphia Region Alumni Luncheon Series was held on November 10, 1982 at the PNB Building. Irving S. Shapiro, former Chair and Chief Executive Officer of E. I. duPont deNemours & Company and now a partner in the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, was the luncheon speaker. A consultant to U. S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the present Middle East Peace Proposal, Mr. Shapiro discussed "The Mid-East Peace Proposal: A Personal View" (which appears in its entirety in this issue of *The Journal*). Mr. Shapiro has been named recently as Chairman of the Law School's Board of Overseers.

The second lecture of the Series will take place on February 1, 1983 at the PNB Concourse. Henry S. Hilles, Jr. and the Honorable Melvin G. Levy, Co-Chairman of the Alumni Luncheon and Forum Series, announced the speaker to be Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law, Clyde W. Summers, who will address the issue of "Municipal Employees and Strikes".

An Invitation For Nominations

The Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif is actively soliciting your suggestions and nominations for the 1983 recipient of the Order of the Coif Award for Legal Scholarship.

Each year, the Coif recognizes a person engaged in public service or in the teaching or practice of law who has made extraordinary contributions to legal scholarship. The Chapter, in addition to presenting the Award on Law Alumni Day, will place needed books in the Biddle Law Library in honor of the recipient.

The names of nominees and supporting information should be sent by March 15, 1983 to Stephen M. Goodman, Goodman & Ewing, 1429 Walnut Street, 14th Floor, Philadelphia, 19102.

Alumni Involvement—The Dean's Committees

In an effort to bring Penn Law Alumni closer to the operations of the Law School, Dean Robert H. Mundheim has appointed the following Alumni to contribute their insights and experiences to these newly-created committees:

Financial Aid

Frank K. Tarbox '50, Chair
Albert J. Feldman '53
Glen A. Tobias '66
A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.
Jane Land McGrew '70

Library

Raymond K. Denworth, Jr. '61, Chair
Samuel J. Roberts '31
Arlin M. Adams '47
Henry S. Ruth '55
Allen J. Model '80

SPUP

Robert Carswell
Harold Williams
Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr.

Friends of Biddle Law Library

Sylvan M. Cohen '38, Chair

Annual Giving

Marvin Schwartz '49, Chair
Samuel H. Karsch '59, Benjamin Franklin Associates
Alexander Kerr '70, William Draper Lewis
John A. Terrill, II '76, Edwin R. Keedy Associates
Thomas B. McCabe, III '78, Pacesetters

Placement Committee

Howard L. Shecter '68, Chair
Barbara D. Crowell '80
Robert L. Friedman '67
Marlene F. Lachman '70
Benjamin Lerner '65
Frederica A. Massiah-Jackson '74
Howard E. Mitchell, Jr. '75
William B. Moyer '61
Mansfield C. Neal, Jr. '74
Henry R. Nolte, Jr. '49
David B. Pudlin '74
A. Raymond Randolph, Jr. '69
Frederick J. Rohloff '57
Gail Sanger '68
Brian Saunders '80

Admissions Committee

David H. Marion '63, Chair
William H. Bohnett '74
Melvin C. Breaux '70
Clive S. Cummis '52
Pamela D. Kendrick '79
Stephanie W. Naidoff '66
John A. Terrill, II '76
Flora B. Wolf '80

Graduate Foreign/Students Alumni Sponsors

Mark K. Kessler '60, Chair
Allen D. Black '66
Bernard M. Borish '43
William H. Ewing '65
Lawrence J. Fox '68
John G. Harkins, Jr. '58
Peter Hearn '61
Robert L. Kendall, Jr. '55
Marlene F. Lachman '70
Benjamin Lerner '65
G. Craig Lord '71
Frederica Massiah-Jackson '74
William B. Moyer '61
Arthur E. Newbold, III '67
Barry Peters '82
John A. Terrill, II '76
Lewis Weinstock '40
William White, Jr. '38
Mark M. Wilcox '76
Bruce B. Wilson '61
Donald M. Millinger '79

Minority Student Alumni Sponsors

Russell Endo
Edith Ho '79
Gilbert Casellas, '77
Raul Rivera, '77
Frances Cressio Fortuno, '78
Isis Carbajal de Garcia, '79
Luiz Diaz, '76
William H. Brown, III, '55
Ronald A. White, '76
Frederica Massiah-Jackson, '74
Melvin C. Breaux, '70
Gerald Ingram, '78
Bernard Lee, '77
Sarah Mitchell, '79
J. St. Girard Jordan, '73
Anne Whatley, '76

HISTORY REPEATS:

The Journal of Comparative Business and Capital Market Law Is Born

The first law lectures at the University were delivered by James Wilson in 1790, however, the modern era of the Law School began in 1896, the year William Draper Lewis assumed the deanship. That same year, the Law School assumed responsibility for the publication of the American Law Register, and the University of Pennsylvania Law Review was born.

It has taken a while, about 86 years, but history appears to be repeating itself at the Law School. In 1982, Robert Mundheim became Dean of the Law School, and that same year, with the formation of a student editorial board, the *Journal of Comparative Business and Capital Market Law* became the Law School's second student edited and produced journal.

The *Journal* was originally published in 1978 as the *Journal of Comparative Corporate Law and Securities Regulation*. Launched by the Center for Study of Financial Institutions at the Law School, the *Journal* has served as a vehicle for scholars to publish their research on problems stemming from the rapid internationalization of the capital markets. It has also provided a forum for practitioners, businessmen and government officials to speak out on problems of corporate practice and the structure and regulation of securities markets and financial institutions.

The *Journal* has built a reputation as a significant publication and as a magnet for scholarly work under the primary guidance of its general editors, Professor Noyes E. Leech

and Dean Robert Mundheim, and with the assistance members of the Law School community. Editorial support was provided by Joshua Katzin, '79. Sonia Fishkin, '79, served as an Associate Editor and as General Editor for several years. Most recently, Joan Ellsworth, '83, served as an Associate Editor.

In past years, the *Journal* has published articles by scholars and practitioners from the United States and abroad, as well as by the members of its International Board of Advisory Editors:

Modesto Carvalhosa

University of Sao Paulo Law School, Brazil.

Paul L. Davies

Balliol College, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Douglas W. Hawes

LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby and MacRae New York, U.S.A.

Alain Hirsch, Faculty of Law
University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Klaus J. Hopt, Faculty of Law
University of Tübingen

Federal Republic of Germany.

Katsuro Kanzaki, Faculty of Law
Kobe University, Japan.

Friedrich Kubler, Faculty of Law
University of Frankfurt

Federal Republic of Germany.

T. Peter Lee

Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers London, United Kingdom.

Morris Mendelson

The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Barthelemy Mercadal
Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences University of Rouen, France.

Misao Tatsuta

Faculty of Law Kyoto University, Japan.

Last spring, in recognition of the invaluable experience that participation on a legal journal provides, Dean Mundheim and Professor Leech laid the groundwork for the establishment of a student editorial board for the *Journal*. Dean Mundheim and Professor Leech will continue to advise as general editors,

however, responsibility for publication will now rest with the student editors. They will plan, research and write student material, edit all work and perform the technical work necessary for publication.

In addition to the new student board of editors, the *Journal* has a broader scope and, beginning with Volume 5, will be known as the *Journal of Comparative Business and Capital Market Law*. Along with its continued coverage of securities regulation, corporation law and banking, the *Journal* will publish articles on such subjects as trade regulation (antitrust), transnational sales, technology licensing, trade with nonmarket economies, public and private finance, regional economic organizations, and related areas.

The student board of editors has already begun work on Volume 5 of the *Journal*, and Professor Leech is pleased with its progress. "The quality of the editorial work has been excellent!"

According to Dean Mundheim, the new student editorial board should benefit both the Law School and the students. "With only the *Law Review*, the Law School has not been able to provide as many students as we would like with the opportunity to put out a scholarly journal, including particularly the opportunity to do publishable writing. The *Journal* will also benefit from the effort and enthusiasm of its student editors. Finally, the *Journal* provides a fitting complement to our traditional strength in the international field. I couldn't be more pleased with the student willingness to take on the responsibility for the *Journal*."

Allen Wasserman, Editor-In-Chief, feels that the members of the first student editorial board have a special responsibility. "The *Journal* is still in a developmental stage. We must work hard and plan carefully to insure that future Penn students have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of working on a journal."

Matthew Beizer, a second year student who works on the *Journal*, finds its comparative scope to be particularly interesting. "Since the *Journal* is comparative and its readership international, the articles we publish reflect this. In just a few months, I've worked on articles by Swiss, Belgian, and French authors."

It is said that the reputation of a journal is only as strong as the articles it publishes. If that is true, then the *Journal* is well on its way to enhancing its already strong reputation. Although a relatively young publication, the *Journal* is fortunate in that it receives articles from the most prominent people in the field. The following is just a sampling of the articles that the *Journal* will be publishing in Volume 5:

Barbara S. Thomas, *Increased Access to the United States Capital Markets: A Brief Look at the SEC's proposed Integrated Disclosure Rules for Foreign Issuers*

Harvey L. Pitt, *Banks in the Securities Business: Further U.S. Developments.*

Rene Leclercq, *Treatment of Foreign Securities in Belgian Commercial and Company Law.*

Arthur Fleischer, Elizabeth Raymond, *Development in Defensive Tactics to Tender Offers: A Study of the Whittaker-Brunswick Bid.*

Other articles will treat such subjects as commercial arbitration in securities regulation, economic sanctions, East-West countertrade, and banking regulation.

In 1896, *The University of Pennsylvania Law Review* was founded and it has developed into one of the world's outstanding legal journals. If history is repeating itself at the Law School, and every indication says it is, then the birth of the *Journal of Comparative Business and Capital Market Law* is truly a significant and welcome event.

The First Annual Quinquennial Reunion Weekend: October 16-17



Dean Robert H. Mundheim with Class of 1947 Reunion Chair, James P. Schellenger.



Class of 1932 Reunion Chairs, Judge Alexander F. Barbieri, left, David Kubert, seated center, and Adele Kubert, seated right.

Eight Law School Classes broke with custom and participated in what is to become a new tradition in class reunions. The classes of 1932, '42, '47, '52, '62, '67, '72, and '77 commemorated their milestone anniversaries jointly on the weekend of October 16-17.

Alumni from California, Washington, DC, Massachusetts, New York State, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland and Florida came back to the Law School to rekindle old friendships.

On Saturday morning, October 16, after a light breakfast at the Law School, reunion class members were invited to attend the First Louis B. Schwartz International Conference (see article in this issue of *The Journal*). A luncheon followed the Conference at which Dean Robert H. Mundheim introduced the luncheon speaker, Visiting Professor Stanislaw Soltysinski of Poznan, Poland. Professor Louis B. Schwartz, for whom the Louis B. Schwartz International Conference Program was created, also offered greetings to the assembled Alumni and guests.

In the late afternoon and evening, the Quinquennial Classes re-assembled at various restaurants and/or hotels throughout the city for separate celebrations. The 50th Class





1952 classmate Joseph Flanagan celebrates at the Bellevue Stratford.



Organizers of the 1952 Reunion, Stan and Sonia Treister, center, with classmates.



Class of '67 members.

reunion which took place at the Warwick Hotel, was organized by Class of 1932 members, Adele and David Kubert with Judge Alexander F. Barbieri. Walter N. Read was responsible for the gala cocktail party and dinner marking the 40th reunion of his Class of 1942, which was held at The Top of Center Square. Charles Rankin, '42's secretary, distributed a booklet containing reprints of reunion minutes compiled since the Class's graduation from law school. The 35th reunion of the Class of 1947 was celebrated with a dinner-dance at the University of Pennsylvania Faculty Club. The party was arranged by James P. Schellenger—who engaged the Mike Pedicin Trio for music and dancing. The Bellevue Stratford Hotel was the site of the Class of 1952's 30th reunion dinner-dance, organized by Stan and Sonya Triester. The Class gathered on Friday night, October 15, at the Barclay Hotel for a cocktail reception. Barclay E. Cale, Jr. planned the 20th anniversary celebration of the Class of 1962 at the Cosmopolitan Club of Philadelphia. The Class of 1967, under the management of William A. Humenuk, gathered at Top of Centre Square for a spirited cocktail party at which approximately seventy-five Classmates and their guests attended. The Law School was chosen by the Classes of 1972 and 1977 for reunion functions. Jane Sommer of 1972 organized an afternoon and early evening cocktail party in the Law School's newly remodeled student lounge. The Class of 1977 held its reunion cocktail party at the Goat. Michael Hunsinger planned the festivities.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim visited each class reunion celebration, greeting Alumni and offering good wishes. He was presented with *The Scroll of Immortals*, by the Class of 1942, their written commitment to remember the Law School in their future plans.

The weekend activities ended on Sunday morning with an Omelette Brunch held at Eden, a restaurant near the Law School.



Dean Mundheim greets the class of 1967 at The Top of Centre Square.



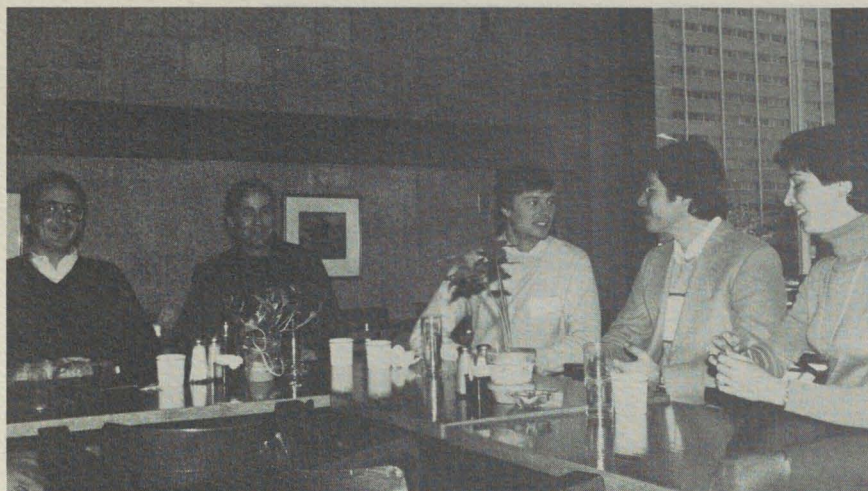
A group of 1972 classmates.



Members of the Class of '77.



Class of 1962 member Alan E. Saltzman and Elaine Saltzman.



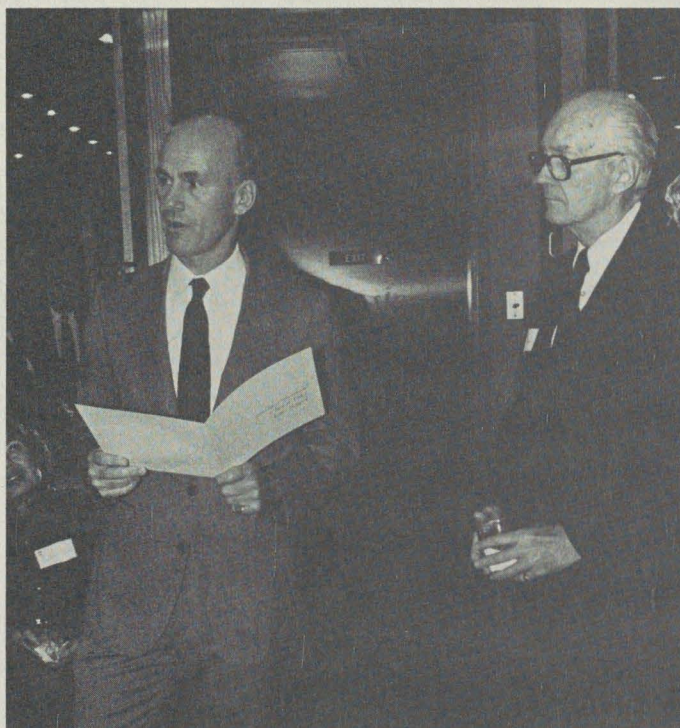
Sunday Brunch at Eden.



Dean Mundheim speaks with the class of 1977 at their Reunion cocktail party.



1972 Reunion Chair, Jane Sommer, with classmate Joseph Cooper.



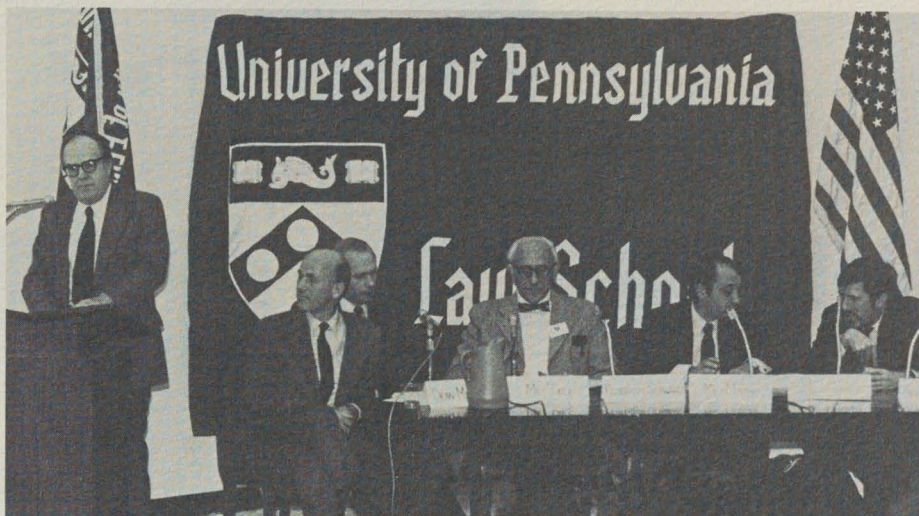
Walter Read of the Class of 1942 looks on as Dean Robert H. Mundheim accepts The Scroll of Immortals.

The Louis B. Schwartz International Conference and Interface IV October 15-16, 1982

In recognition of Louis B. Schwartz's extraordinary achievements and contributions to the law, the Louis B. Schwartz International Conference Program was created to honor the Benjamin Franklin and University Professor. The goal of each Conference is to bring together world leaders, Law School and University of Pennsylvania Faculty and Alumni, prominent members of the legal profession, and state and local government officials to discuss problems of significant international dimension.

The first Louis B. Schwartz Conference was held this fall at the Law School in conjunction with Interface IV, a series designed to address important questions on pending relationships between East and West, specifically the phenomenon of countertrade.

On Friday, October 15, the Interface segment of the Conference, which was a private session, convened at 9:00 A.M., when several participants delivered prepared papers on selected aspects of countertrade. Professor Andreas Lowenfeld of the New York University School of Law delivered the Conference's Scope paper. He was followed by R. Michael Gadbaw of the Washington, DC firm of Verner, Lipfert, Bernhard and McPherson who offered the paper, "The Implications of Countertrade Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade". Richard O. Cunningham of Steptoe & Johnson, Washington, DC, then spoke on "Legal Constraints on Countertrade". Business papers were presented by Philip S. Beckerman of Philipp Brothers, Inc. New York; Ian G. Park of GKN Contractors, Ltd of Worcestershire, England; and David Schneider of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia. Joseph P. Griffin of the Washington, DC, firm of Wald, Harkrader & Ross discussed "U.S.



Antitrust Aspects of East-West Countertrade". The final paper of the day was delivered by Peter D. Ehrenhaft of the Washington, DC, firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Reed entitled, "Insuring U.S. Participants' Interests in Countertrade". Approximately forty prominent lawyers, law professors and government officials participated in the day's activities.

On Saturday, October 16th, the public session of the Louis B. Schwartz International Conference began at 10:00 a.m., when a distinguished panel discussed "Economic Sanctions As An Instrument of U.S. Strategic and Foreign Policy". Participants included University of Pennsylvania Professors Louis B. Schwartz and Noyes E. Leech and Dean Robert H. Mundheim; William Howard Taft, IV, who is General Counsel, U.S. Department of Defense; Lee Marks, presently of the firm Ginsburg, Weil and Bress and was Deputy Legal Advisor, U.S. Department of State, 1977-79; and John Maslem who is the Director of Relations with State Trading Company, the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, Belgium.

Professor Schwartz acted as a Commentator for the Saturday morning session. At its conclusion, Mr. Schwartz remarked that "a number of the speakers had made observations suggesting that rationality played less than a dominant role in the invocation of economic sanctions. It was said that sanctions were ineffectual; contradictory; self-destructive; more expressions of 'protest' than actions designed to influence behavior of the target. I call attention to such suicidal 'protest' as that of individuals who set fire to themselves. This takes us beyond the realm of the rational; and it is important to self-awareness that we recognize that. Yet we must not abandon rationality, since it is a partially successful effort to place some checks on irrational behavior".

The Louis B. Schwartz Conference was followed by lunch at the University's Faculty Club, where the Law School's Dean Robert H. Mundheim greeted the guests and introduced Visiting Professor of Law Stanislaw Soltysinski of Poznan, Poland, who delivered the luncheon speech. Professor Soltysinski was a participant at the public and private sessions of Interface IV.



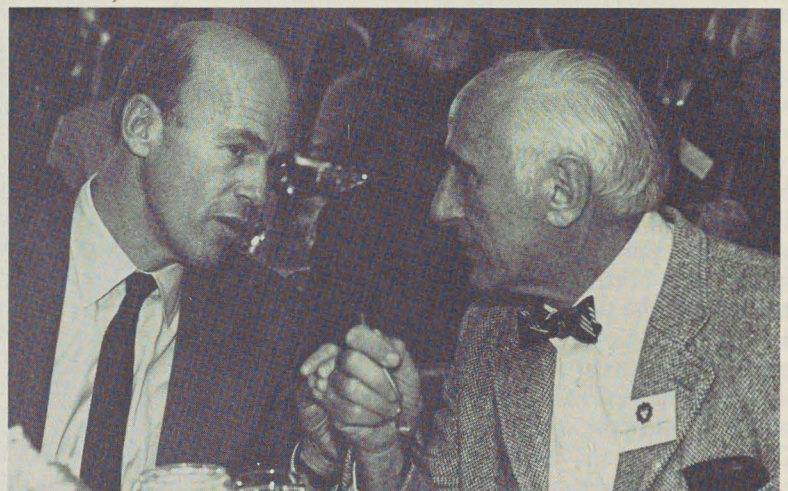
Members of the Friday panel of Interface IV.



Professor Soltysinski, center, with Alumni and panelists from Interface IV.



Visiting Professor Stanislaw Soltysinski of Poznan, Poland, addressing the Louis B. Schwartz Conference Luncheon.



Dean Mundheim and Professor Schwartz.

Featured Events

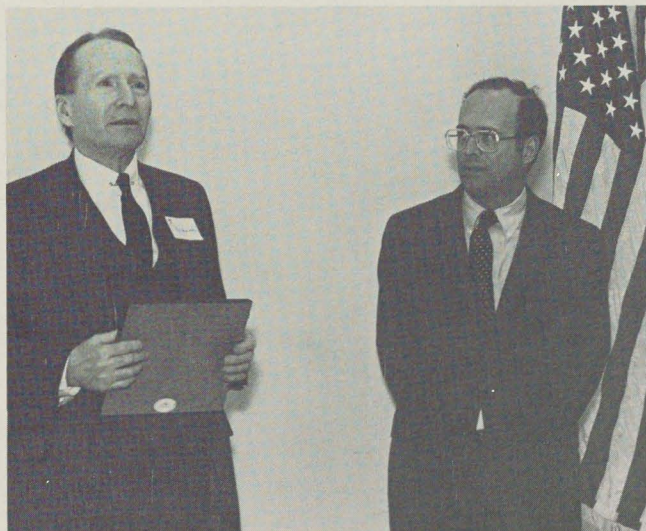
Law Alumni Day—1982

Another memorable Law Alumni Day was held in April. Activities began with a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore" by The Law School Light Opera Company.

The Law Alumni Society's Annual Meeting was convened by President Bernard Borish, '43, who introduced Henry S. Hilles, Jr., '64, the President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Order of the Coif. Mr. Hilles presented the Coif's Award for Legal Scholarship to Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law, George I. Haskins, for his many contributions to the law, specifically his latest publication, Volume II, Part I, *The History of the United States Supreme Court*. Mr. Haskins' volume is titled, "John Marshall: Foundations of Power."

The election of the 1982-83 Officers and Board of Managers was presented. New additions to the Board, whose terms expire in 1985, include: Leon C. Holt, Jr., '51; Frederica A. Messiah-Jackson, '74; Michael A. O'Pake, '64; Walter N. Read, '52; and William White, '38.

Cocktails and dinner were preceded by an address delivered by Law Alumni Day speaker, Dean Robert H. Mundheim.



Professor George Haskins accepts the Order of the Coif Award from Henry

Featured Events



Dr. Chen Z. Hu-Cheng of Beijing, left, with Professor Louis B. Schwartz, Associate Dean Stephen Burbank, and former Penn Law Dean, Judge Louis Pollack.



The Women's Law Group at their Law Alumni Day Reception.



Two generations of Penn Law Alumni—Norman, '67, left, and Raymond N., '32, Pearlstine, middle, with



The Law School Light Opera Company presents excerpts from "Ruddigore."



Featured Events

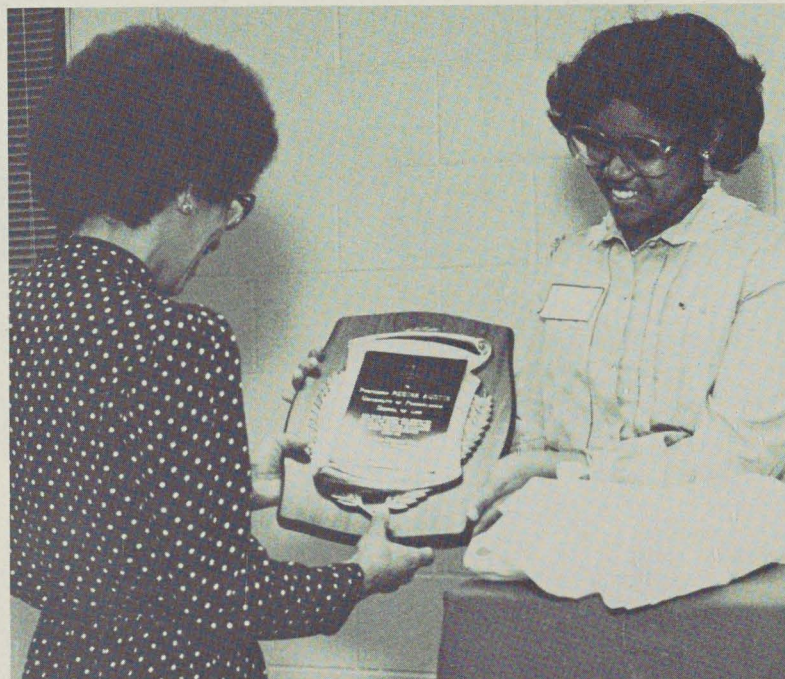
The Black Law Alumni Dinner



Professor Ralph Smith, Robert Marchman, '82, Professor Regina Austin, Dean Robert H. Mundheim and Rene Chenault, '82, at the Black Law Alumni Dinner.

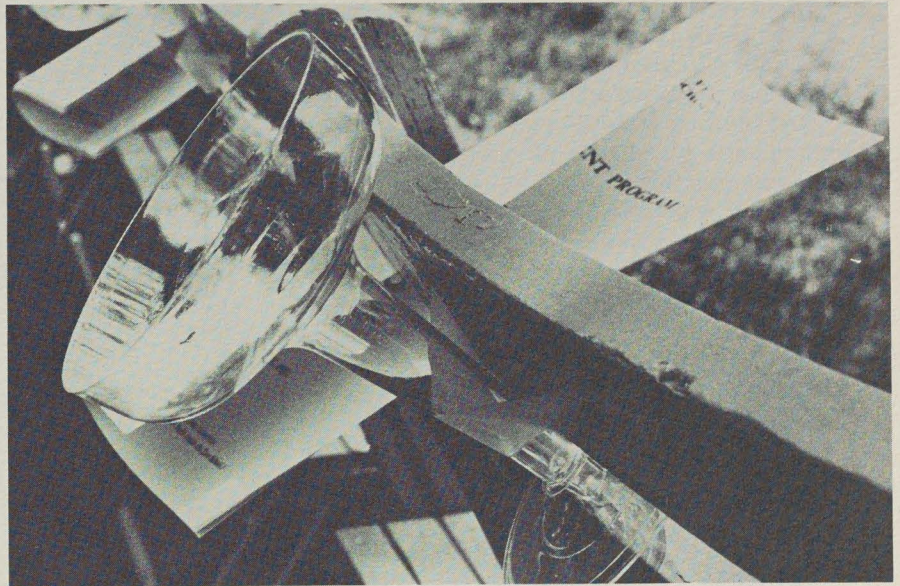
The Fifth Annual Dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Black Law Alumni was held on April 17, 1982 at DuBois House, which is located on the University campus.

At the Dinner, Assistant Professor Regina Austin was presented the 1982 University of Pennsylvania Law School's Black Law Students' Union Award of Distinction. The honor recognized Professor Austin for her "services and the dedication to the Law School community and to the legal profession, with sincere thanks and appreciation from the Black Law Students' Union."



Professor Austin accepts BLSU Award from Michele Tuck, '83.

Commencement 1982: May 17



It was a day of circumspection, celebration and the recognition of contributions.

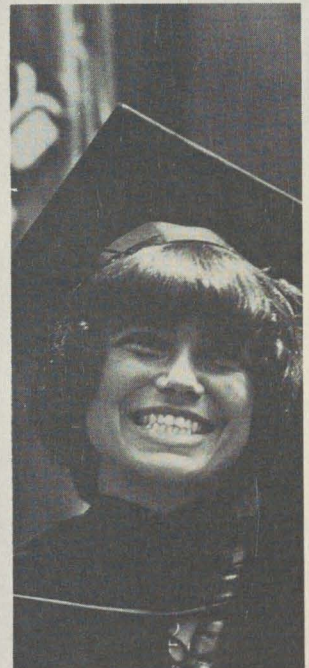
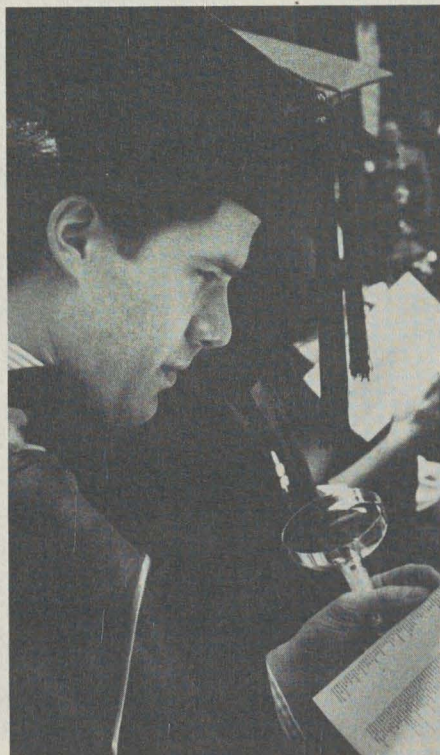
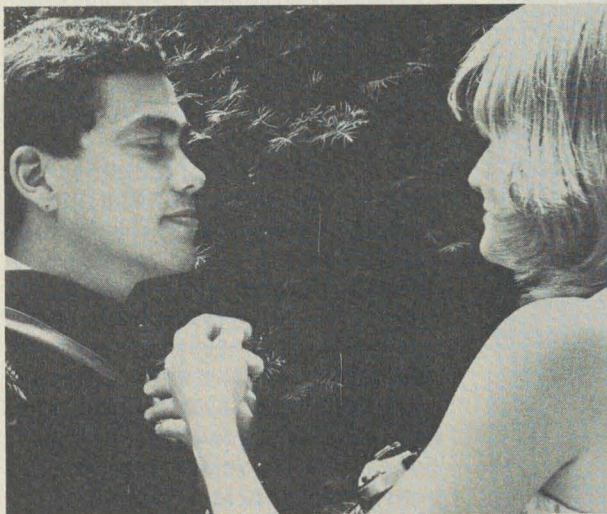
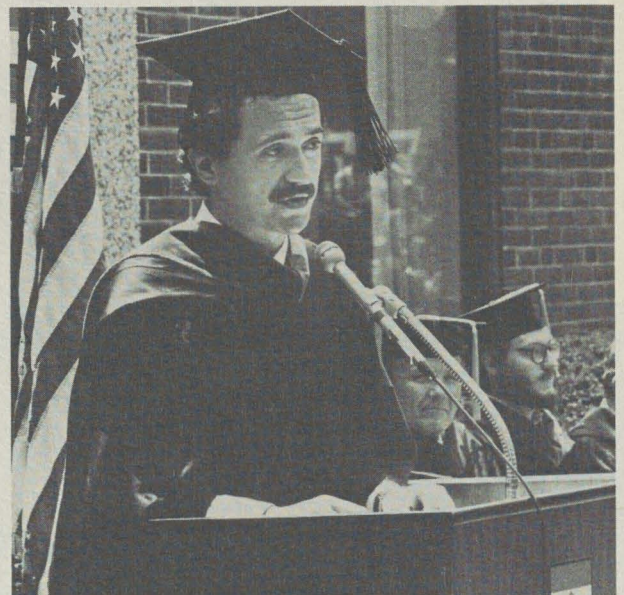
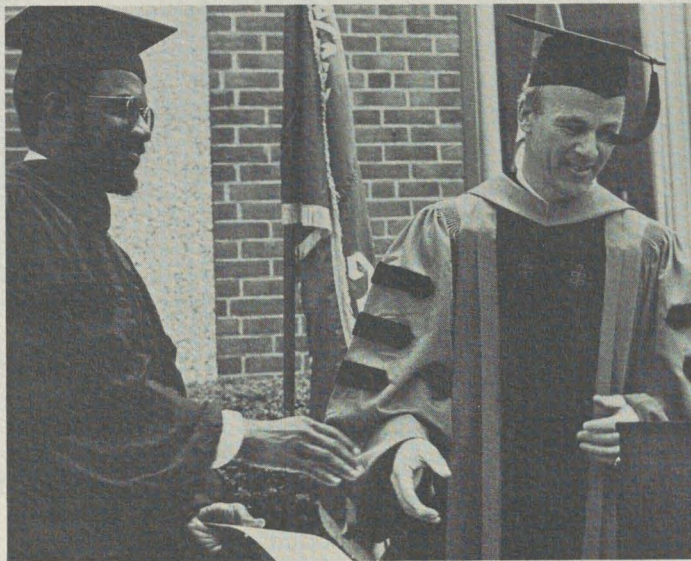
Dean Robert H. Mundheim, greeted members of the Class and their assembled families and guests, together with Alba Conte, the Class of 1982 President, and Antonio Dovigo, the LL.M. graduate students' representative.

William P. Homans, Jr., of Homans, Hamilton, Dahmen, and Marshall, Boston, Massachusetts, the Law School's 1982 Honorary Fellow, delivered the moving commencement address, which follows in this issue of *The Journal*.

Associate Professor Ralph R. Smith received the 1982 Harvey Levin Memorial Award for teaching excellence. This honor is presented annually in memory of Harvey Levin, '58, to the law professor deemed worthy—by that year's graduating class—of extraordinary recognition. The Alice Paul Award for outstanding student contributions to the University was given to both Alba Conte and Marjorie A. Meyers.

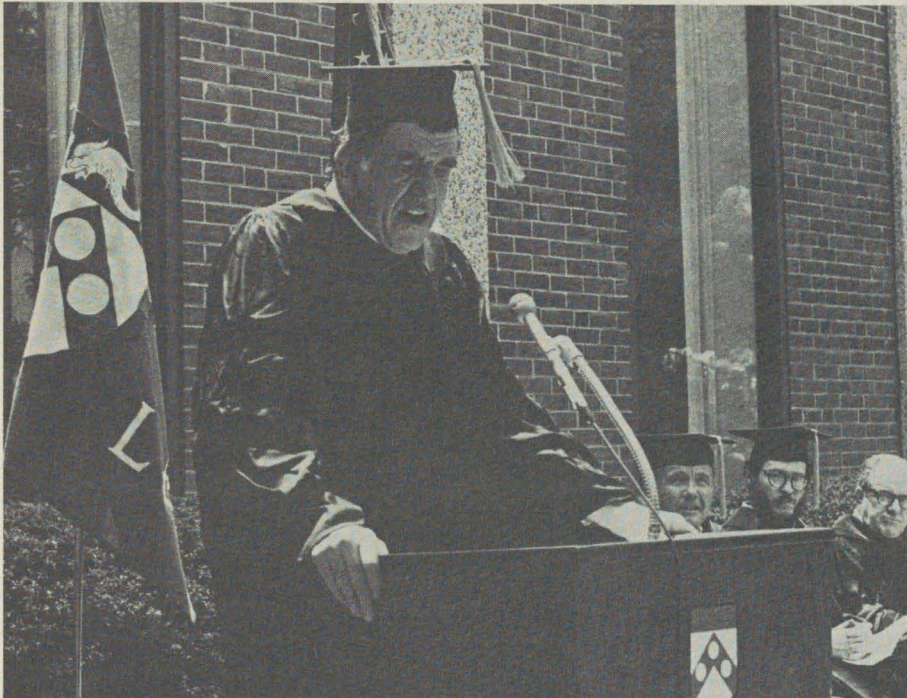
Dean Mundheim and Vice-Dean Margo Post Marshall awarded diplomas to the Class of 1982, after which Alba Conte and her classmates shared in a champagne toast. A reception in honor of the Class followed.

Featured Events



To Serve As Best We Can

by William P. Homans, Jr.,
the University of Pennsylvania Law School's 1982 Honorary Fellow



When Dean Mundheim asked me to come and speak this afternoon, I was somewhat bewildered as to what I could say that might be of interest to a group of soon-to-be lawyers. I thought for a moment that perhaps I should say something about Philadelphia lawyers—that has something to do with lawyers' folklore—but discarded the idea as not being relevant.

Then, as a result, I thought about the word relevance. *Relevance* is a word that for many years lawyers thought was their own. During the sixties, however, I became aware of it as a word that apparently had to do with concerns over, above, and indeed, beyond lawyers' concerns. In those days, it was a word that had a positive meaning as often as it had a negative meaning. Should we study Latin? It's dead. Why is there any point in knowing about James Otis and the Writs of Assistance? That was in the Eighteenth Century. Is there any reason at all to be exposed to Yeat's Second Coming—

"Things fall apart . . . the centre cannot hold." Does that touch our souls and if, for some reason, it does, what's the point? None of it, people said, had anything to do with what should be done to make this world a better place in which to exist. After all, people are dying at My-Lai. People are dying at Kent State and Jackson State. Rats crawl over kids in the South Bronx, and no one cares. For myself, as a lawyer, when people would talk about relevance, I would wonder whether there was anything particularly significant about what my brothers and sisters and I were doing. I wondered then. I wonder even now.

If you are a lawyer trying cases day-in and day-out as I do, occasionally writing a brief on appeal, hoping always that you are putting your best foot forward, one sometimes begins to think of it as a game and nothing more, especially when the results of what you are involved in destroy someone. Recently I tried a case in which a Black

medical attendant at a state mental hospital was charged, solely on the eyewitness testimony of a Black colleague, with the rape of a mentally retarded, speechless patient. Notwithstanding the fact that he affirmatively sought out the authorities when he heard that he had been accused, notwithstanding the medical testimony and specimens we offered in an effort to demonstrate that it was impossible that he was responsible, he was convicted. Some days afterwards, I ran across another lawyer who told me that he was sorry to hear how the case turned out. I asked him how he knew of it, and he told me that one of his relatives was one of the jurors. She told him that they were pretty much convinced by defense counsel's cross-examination of the eyewitness that, while the eyewitness wasn't consciously lying, she just hadn't quite seen what she said she had. They felt she had seen something else and that, even more convincingly, the medical testimony was solidly against the prosecution's case. When I asked the lawyer how the jury could have reached such a verdict, he answered that his relative felt the jurors were convinced because they could not understand how one Black person could accuse another if it weren't true—a kind of benevolent and patronizing type of racism.

In that kind of vineyard, why doesn't one say that these kinds of grapes are for someone else?

A lawyer's failure is a particularly bitter kind of failure, I guess, because the lawyer's function is always a vicarious function. As lawyers, although some call us surrogates, we do not stand completely in our client's shoes. We do not suffer the punishment he suffers. We do not pay, except vicariously and indirectly, the penalty of society's racism. We can look back after a tragedy such as the one I described and say, "Well, it's better than it used to be." But it's no better for the client, even though things in general have moved ahead a little bit.

So why talk about failure? This kind of result, based on this kind of

reasoning, is society's failure, not yours. Don't you agree? If you think of it as your failure, without permitting yourself to be defeated by it, then as bad as it is for your client, you may be able to make society's failure a little bit less the next time.

We don't have much jury *voir dire* to speak of in Massachusetts. Ten or twelve years ago, though, a lawyer couldn't persuade a judge to question prospective jurors about racial attitudes. Now, as a result of many lawyers' past failures and their building on them, judges now ask those questions as a matter of routine, even though some of the less-enlightened ones ask questions like, "Do you have any feelings about Black persons which would make you less likely to believe them than white persons?" What is a juror to respond to that, when all the other members of the jury pool are listening to him? Nevertheless, there has been progress.

In this vineyard, the grapes keep coming up bitter and dry. But, occasionally, there's a sweet and juicy one. And then one feels that the work is not only relevant—even if it's like a game—but also it's rewarding and joyful.

A lawyer called me some years ago, when we still had the death penalty in Massachusetts, asking various questions about how he should perfect his record on the appeal of a client for whom he had been appointed. The client had been convicted and sentenced to death for a particularly vicious killing. I discovered that his procedural rights on appeal and his client's hope for life, were both quickly on their way to extinction. You know by now that lawyers must not solicit cases; but I hustled this one as quickly and as subtly as I could. Once I had the case in my grasp, I got in touch with Peggy Davis, now a Family Court Judge in New Jersey, but then a staff attorney in New York with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc.—The "INK Fund." From the stimulation of some brief but incisive comments by telephone from Tony Amsterdam, then in Palo Alto, Ms. Davis and I learned enough so that

we were able to convince the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, notwithstanding the pendency in the United States Supreme Court, of the group of cases in which the death penalty was eventually held to be constitutional as a matter of federal law, and that, under Article 26 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, the penalty was cruel or unusual punishment in most circumstances. About a year ago, our Supreme Judicial Court ordered the entry of a judgement that the all-embracing death statute, which had been enacted *after* the previous case and *after* the United States Supreme Court decisions, is unconstitutional under Article 26 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Now, our governor is attempting to accomplish the amendment of the Declaration of Rights to reverse the result of the Court's decision. Among the battles being fought in this war is a legal and legislative battle. It is not as involving as the previous one, which drew on the thoughts of Thomas Jefferson, Francis Bacon, Albert Camus, and even Clarence Darrow but, this time, it involves superficially dry-as-dust concepts, such as: When does the Legislature "convene?" How are they "called to assemble in joint constitutional convention?" When is the obligation to complete "final action" on a legislative amendment to the Constitution completed, and the like? Surely not an occasion for great thoughts or flashes of rhetorical brilliance. But relevant.

So from time to time, we have to deal with the law in its traditional terms—a structure, often built on words, and at that, dry words, dusty words. But the dry, dusty words in statutes and constitutions are often what give meaning to otherwise ambiguous events. When we persuade a court of the meaning of some words, and the court applies them the way we think they should be applied to an event which is significant, then we've done our job; and more often than not, it will be a relevant job.

I think back to the words of the Fourteenth Amendment as I was first led to explore them by a renowned constitutional law teacher. We learned so many ways that a business entity from one state could come and do business in another and as many ways that it couldn't. I must say that I began to have a certain distaste for the words of the Fourteenth Amendment. It's fair to say now, I think, that every time I read them or hear them (or, for that matter, the words of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth), I do so with a profound kind of joy. Perhaps the eight men and one woman in Washington will take away my joy in those particular words, but then you and I will have the words of our state bills of rights to be happy about.

In the eighties there are new challenges—an effort to limit the jurisdiction of the federal courts. If that happens, how do we deal with it in the context of a particular piece of litigation? Cut-backs in the rights afforded to those accused of crime? How do we fit our clients' cases into the contracting framework? How do we persuade state courts to hold the line, based on their own constitutions? We never run out of challenges.

We are lawyers, past, present and future. I hope that we bring to our tasks, compassion and concern to all men and women. No one of us can save the world, but each of us can do a little. I hope that we bring to our tasks discipline of mind and emotion so that, on occasion, we can build a noble edifice from a dusty foundation. I hope that when we fail, as we will from time to time, and we weep, as we will from time to time for those whom we tried to serve, that we will take heart and serve as best we can those who come to us needing an advocate.

If there is any glory in what we do, it is not an outward glory but an inward glory in reflection on a job well done, and the feeling that what we have done, however small, is relevant to the reason we are on this earth.

Editor's Note: Irving S. Shapiro delivered the following Lecture which was the first of this year's Philadelphia Region Law Alumni Society Luncheon Forum Series.

The Mid-East Peace Proposal:

A Personal View

Irv Shapiro is well-known as a former Chief Executive Officer of the Dupont Company. He is a man who moved from being a lawyer to being a client (which many of us would consider a marvelous move. The client wasn't bad either) and then, he returned to being a lawyer as a partner in the firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Irv Shapiro is well-known as a leader of the business round-table and as an effective voice in many aspects of public affairs, including a search for a solution to the problems of the Middle East.

Irv Shapiro is going to become well-known to University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni on a much more intimate level. He is the new Chairman of the Law School Board of Overseers—the Board which links the Trustees of the University and The Law School.

Under Irv Shapiro's energetic leadership, we have already seen the Overseers establish a series of very active committees. I am confident that Irv will make the Overseers a visible and vital force for Penn Law School.

Dean Robert H. Mundheim
Law Alumni Society
Luncheon Forum Series
November 10, 1982



By Irving S. Shapiro

The subject of the Middle East poses a host of serious issues and problems for our time.

For a period, I functioned in an "advisory" capacity to the United States Secretary of State and to his colleagues, who were attempting to shape a program of peace for the Middle East. At the outset, as a lawyer, I want to make a disclaimer and note that I am not speaking for the State Department. I speak from my own perceptions, ideas, and reactions rather than as a member of the United States government.

I will begin with a travelogue that I think might be meaningful. Five years ago, for reasons that are unimportant now, George Shultz and I and our wives, travelled together to Saudi Arabia, to Jordan and, finally, to Israel. None of us expected that, one day, Mr. Shultz would hold the office of Secretary of State. I certainly didn't anticipate that on that trip, I would be helping to shape the thinking of the man who would hold that influential position. As events have unfolded, it has become evident that our trip played a large part in formulating his thinking and in shaping his actions toward the Middle East.

Bear in mind that five years ago, just about when we embarked on our trip, Anwar Sadat had just broken the log jam and had made his great trip to Jerusalem. This act caused a fair amount of ferment in the world and, particularly, in the Middle East.

The first lap of our trip took us to Saudi-Arabia. Most of us really don't know very much about that

country other than that it has a lot of oil and a lot of wealth. Upon going there, one finds a land mass the size of western Europe with a total citizenry of 4 million. Our mission, five years ago, included a week of meetings with essentially everyone in the Saudi government—from the then King on down. During that period, the Saudi government was publicly very provoked by Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. We must remember, however, that privately the Saudis were thinking along the lines of peace just as Sadat was and just as we were. They saw all kinds of problems with Jerusalem, for example, which is still a central issue. There were enmities which were historic and much bridge-building was needed. But there was ever-present, as we moved from minister to minister even during social occasions, a strong undercurrent of a yearning for peace in the region as a final solution. In fact, one of the Saudis' top ministers, with whom I met, took great pains to welcome me to his office. I responded by saying, "Mr. Minister, I appreciate your warmth but I can't help but observe that, a few years ago, I would not have been welcome here". That didn't phase him at all. In fact, he agreed and said, "But the world has changed". I then said, "Well, if it has changed, why don't you people really think about an idea as simple as this: If the Saudis had the benefit of the Israeli Air Force for their security, and the Israelis had access to Saudi economic resources, the two nations could really open up the Middle East and make something of it." Much to my surprise, the minister smiled and said, "We thought of that, too. But the times are not right yet." Now all of this is simply a prelude to saying that the yearning for peace is not limited to one country or another, despite what appears in the newspapers and despite what political people say for public consumption. The yearning for peace exists in many areas of the Middle East.

From Saudi Arabia, we went on to visit King Hussein of Jordan. Being a moderate man, King Hussein broke

with tradition and invited our wives to visit in his office for some time. When the women were excused, the three of us—the King, George Shultz and I—sat in the King's sitting room for hours and talked about the Middle East and the world and what it would take to bring sense out of the chaos and the killing. It was a very unlikely conversation. I came away from that session impressed with Hussein's intelligence and knowledge and basic decency. I learned, for example, that for ten years prior, the King has been conducting private dialogues with some leaders of Israel on a regular basis. They exchanged views and talked to one another; they just didn't make noise about it. I learned that each year a million Arabs crossed the Allenby Bridge (a small bridge over a smaller body of water which divides Israel and Jordan). Now one may ask, why did a million Arabs cross this bridge from Jordan to Israel each year? The basic answer was that while the Arabs said that they were visiting relatives—an acceptable reason for obtaining a pass to travel from one country to another—the fact was that most Jordanians had greater confidence in Israeli doctors than in their own physicians. The point of all this is that the normal intercourse of the neighboring states has been going on in many ways despite the outward hostility that the condition of war breeds. There was no question, in our visit with King Hussein, that we all were in tune with what was needed in order to promote peace and with what it might take to achieve it. What was quite clear to us, even then, was that Hussein was not a free agent both for geographic reasons and for economic reasons. So he does, to a limited degree, what he feels free to do given the circumstances. An unusual twist to our visit occurred when we were taken in King Hussein's Cadillac limousine to the Allenby Bridge. The Jordanian soldiers removed our suitcases from the limousine and carried them to the middle of the bridge, where the Israeli foreign service officers picked up the luggage and placed them in their cars.

Our visit to Israel was a comparable experience to that of the other countries. The Israelis were quite excited by the Sadat visit and were very touched with the bare possibility that maybe this would mean the end of warfare and killing and terrorism—the opportunity finally to get this situation resolved. As an aside, I would like to recount a personal incident to illustrate the way in which Secretary of State Shultz thinks. Tourists to Israel are always encouraged to visit Yad Vashem, the memorial built to honor the memories of the Holocaust victims. The visit can be a most searing experience, even for those who have previously been there. I accompanied George Shultz on his first visit to Yad Vashem and, let me say, it was not simply a casual encounter for him. The experience touched him very deeply and, I am certain, it affected basic thought processes which have a place in his memory even today.

It was with this kind of background that George Shultz became Secretary of State and, in this position, decided that his first bit of business was to focus on shaping a program for the Middle East that would announce United States positions that he thought would be rational. And so, he summoned his "former travelling companion" and said, "Come sit with me. Work with us and help us to shape something". And I did. I don't view myself as a foreign policy expert at all, but I had some opinions and insights on the subject of the Middle East and, at least, was able to sit around and challenge people when they raised issues of which I did not agree.

I would like to focus on three key, well-publicized documents by way of background. The first is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which really established the basis for a negotiating process founded on the simple idea of an exchange of territory for the sake of peace. The second document, of course, is the Camp David Accords which led directly to the realization of the above resolution—an exchange of territory for peace in the

Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. Camp David does call for a comprehensive Middle East Peace based on Resolution 242. However, it really goes beyond that by calling for a solution which recognizes "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects. The third document that is relevant now is President Reagan's speech of September 1, 1982 in which he outlined his program. It was, in reality, shaped by Secretary Shultz. The President's speech builds on the earlier documents by stating categorically that our approach to peace will continue to be based on Resolution 242 with its concept of an exchange of peace for territory, and on the Camp David Accords which provide for Palestinian self government with full guarantees for Israel's security.

The President made four points which are worth remembering. First, as in the Camp David Accords, there should be a transitional period of, perhaps, five years during which the Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza would be permitted to exercise autonomy. Second, there should be full safeguards for Israeli security both internally and externally throughout the transition period and beyond. Third, the President expressed the belief that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. (Bear this in mind because it later becomes a central issue.) The President argued that peace must be based on Resolution 242's formula of an exchange of territory for peace. He said that the United States' preference was for self-government by the Palestinians in association with Jordan. With the extent of withdrawal from the land determined by the quality of the peace offered in return, the President stated—as his fourth point—that the United States believes that peace cannot be achieved by the creation of an independent Palestinian State on the West Bank and Gaza.

Many events have taken place since September 1, 1982, but not much progress has been made to bring the parties together. I would

like to deal with these events, first, from the perspective of the Israelis. The Lebanese affair demonstrated one thing beyond a doubt—that Israel is *the* military power in the Middle East. No one can threaten them militarily except for the super-powers. It is important that they, as well as we, learn that it is finally time to end the terrible cycle of death and terrorism and suffering which comes from war. One would hope that Israel would recognize that to give up some empty, barren land for peace is not a bad bargain, if it can be achieved under sensible terms. Israel should take comfort from the fact that the U.S. government has taken the firm position that it will not support a Palestinian state with the attendant security risk to Israel. The President's plan, as I said, contemplates a West Bank relationship with Jordan—something *short* of a state—together with a firm U.S. commitment to Israel's security. One would have thought, that this proposal would have appealed to the Israelis. It has to many; it has not to the Prime Minister of Israel. Herein lies the heart of the problem that now confronts us. What is going on now is that the Israelis continue to establish settlements on the West Bank, and the process has been continuing indefinitely. Of course, through these actions, the West Bank will be consumed by settlements and then will not be available for the kind of solution proposed by the President. So one can make a fair case, I think, that even if Prime Minister Begin is not a great supporter of the President's plan, it would still be an act of wise statesmanship to desist from further settlements on the West Bank until it is clear that progress can be made in solving the issues of peace in the Middle East. So, I have to say that Prime Minister Begin's intransigence on this subject does present a very serious problem. I want to quickly add, however, that I do think the issue is larger than any single man. As I said, there is considerable support among Israelis for peace at an acceptable price. I, personally, regret that Prime Minister Begin not put on

the late Anwar Sadat's hat and say, "Even if I don't like the President's plan very much, I will walk the extra mile for peace and will be prepared to meet at anytime to deal with that subject". Had he done that, I think the Arab response might have been quite different.

Now, I would like to turn the coin over and discuss the same subject from the perspective of the Arabs. As they view their situation, it is clear that they can look to Russia for no serious help. It is also clear that they view Israel as the superior military power. It is also clear that the Camp David process has ground to a halt; the program is at an utter standstill. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarek and the Israelis are not even *trying* to do anything anymore. If one looks back from an Arab standpoint, one could conclude that a major failure of Camp David was to have *not* included Jordan in their dialogue. Whatever the reasons were at the time, it is a failure that has to be repaired. That is why the President's plan contemplates that the Arabs authorize Jordan to speak for the Arab world. Then Jordan could sit with the Egyptians and the Israelis in an effort to work out a solution. As the Arabs look at the President's plan, it would seem to me that they can see a few different things—that is, if they are willing to look. The first is an opportunity to regain some lost territory. The second is an opportunity to address the issue of the Palestinians and to start putting together some solutions for that problem. Third, there is an opportunity now to bring an end to killing on a wholesale scale. The Arab nations have to be concerned that the continuation of such activities eventually will reach their lands as well. As I said, King Hussein obviously is willing but has to have moderate Arab support.

From the PLO standpoint, it is clear that they have lost their military power. If they are thinking at all, they should recognize by now that terrorism may be a rascal technique, but it is not a solution toward any goal that would solve their problems. As the situation stands today,

I think it is fair to say that unless the PLO moves fairly soon, they will find that the West Bank has been taken over by Israeli settlements and will *not* be available as territory to be traded for peace. My opinion is that Yasir Arafat has to speak out now and to commit himself to United Nations Resolution 242. That's his only real hope of getting any movement.

The Saudis situation offers a different proposition. They remain timid. They could play a very meaningful role in this process but caution is their state of mind. In a sense, it is rather strange that a nation that could mobilize itself to take control of OPEC and accomplish what they have with oil, should not have some people who might recognize what is happening and be willing to take an extra gamble to move the moderate Arab states in the right direction. So far, the Saudis have chosen *not* to do that.

So, as one looks to the future, one can say that on a short-term basis there is plenty of cause for pessimism. *Nothing*, however, can happen until the adversaries begin to talk; and no one, at the moment, seems willing to become another Sadat. The reality is that there is much ferment in the Middle East. There are, however, also lots of sensible people—both Arab and Israeli—who want peace. The challenge for us, I think, is to keep the lines of communication open and to encourage their aspirations. One of the problems I see is that, in a sense, the current leaders on both sides have been adversaries for so long that they may really lack the skills for making peace. They think with bitterness about the past and, as a result, seem unable to look with hope to the future. To me, the most important thing is that the dialogue continue regardless of the short-term obstacles. The process must continue.

I do not think that Secretary of State Shultz considers what he has proposed as being a short-term maneuver and that, if this plan does not work, he will go on to other matters. My guess is that he regards the Middle East Plan as *the* principle undertaking of his administration, and that he will remain with it as long as he is in office. This means that both Israelis and Arabs should be thinking "longer term" about this process. Both Prime Minister Begin and King Hussein will be meeting the President in the next several weeks—and what comes from those dialogues remains to be seen. If there is any movement, the prospect of getting down to *real* conversations is possible. I repeat, the parties simply have to be brought together before there can be any chance for progress. Just consider the Camp David undertaking! Had Sadat and Begin *not* been brought to Camp David and, literally, locked together with no chance of escape for that long and difficult period, there would never have been a Camp David agreement. That they both came together and haggled and became angry with one another, doesn't detract from the fact that they ultimately wound up with a major breakthrough.

If one is willing to assume that today's leaders of the Middle East could never be brought together, then obviously we are saying we are reconciled to more terrorism, more war, and the escalation of problems in the Middle East. I don't mean by my comments to suggest, at all, that this is an easy undertaking for either the Israelis or the moderate Arabs. There are lots of problems to be solved and there are lots of divisions that have to be dealt with; but every lawyer knows that, in every dispute, a good settlement is one that is a little painful for both sides. I suspect eventually that this is what will occur in this situation. So, if one looks at the long-term picture, we can at least *dream* of peace in the Middle East and the opening of vast new markets, and of the disappearance of terrorism and killing as a way of life. One can even dream of Israelis helping Palestinians to reestablish their own identities on a piece of ground that they might call their own. Perhaps one has to be an optimist to dream that way but, on the other hand, if one doesn't dream, it surely won't happen.

ARNOLD J. MILLER

Assistant Dean for Admissions 1967–1982

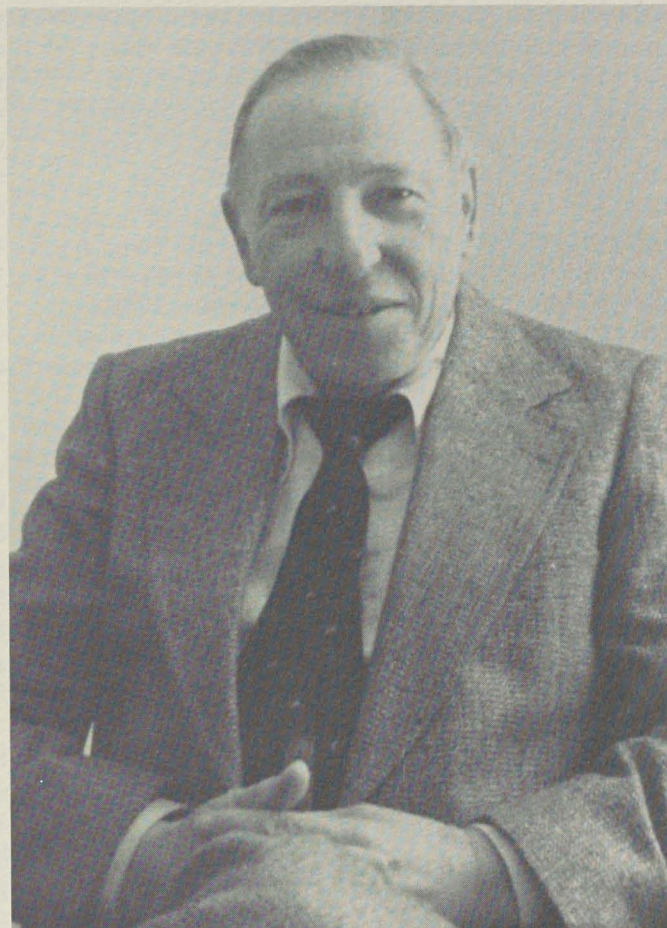
Editors' Note

Prior to his arrival at the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1967 as Assistant Dean for Admissions, Arnold J. Miller was engaged in the private practice of law in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Miller has done a considerable amount of general writing—approximately forty different stories, articles and reviews which have appeared in law reviews, general periodicals and journals, and newspapers. He was the co-author (with Professor Levin and Mr. Jones) of a commentary on the section of The Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure governing *Enforcement of Judgments in Special Actions*. He also has been a consultant—reviewer for *Law Books in Review*, a quarterly journal, since 1973.

Always interested in the intellectual life offered by academia even while practicing law, Mr. Miller served on the boards of numerous schools in the Worcester, Massachusetts area. It was not difficult for him to respond affirmatively to the University of Pennsylvania Law School's request to join its Administration as an Assistant Dean.

What follows is a retrospective, written by Assistant Dean Miller, of his years as head of the Law School Admissions Office. During his tenure, he represented the office with dignity, honesty and judiciousness.



There are many challenges and crucial decisions which are faced by Directors of Law School Admissions, the largest being the manner in which they develop and administer their particular school's admission policies. The relative weight and importance to be given the LSAT, the GPA, the quality of the applicant's undergraduate school (and/or graduate school), and the actual rank in class in said school are basic concerns. Then, too, there are questions as to the roles played by interviews (if there are to be any), by faculty and other recommendations, by alumni parentage, and by a host of other considerations. In addition, the world of financial aid, with its myriad of problems, is also administered by the Admissions Office.

Penn Law School's admissions program has evolved greatly since my arrival fifteen years ago. The most obvious change, of course, has been in the quantity and the quality of the applicants. When I first came, applicants numbered approximately 1700. This year—my last year—we received 4500 applications. I must say that among these 4500, there were many extraordinary people. Expressed in terms of basic statistics, if I recall correctly, when I first came the average LSAT was about 620 and the average class rank was approximately the upper third of a college class. Now the LSAT average is close to 730, the GPA is way up, and the average class rank is well within the upper 10%, possibly around the upper six or seven percent of a college class. Only a small percentage of the applicants of fifteen years ago would qualify for admission today. Yes, the quality of applicants has risen remarkably over the years. Certainly, with the rise in the number of applicants, procedures have become more complicated. There are more applications to be processed, more interviews to be scheduled, and more correspondence and telephone calls to be handled.

When I originally came to Penn Law School, Dean Jefferson B. Fordham requested that I revamp the recruiting program which had become rather haphazard over the years. Since then, recruiting programs have become more efficient procedurally, and we have undertaken to visit many more schools. A very helpful innovation in the national recruiting process has been developed. Consortiums of schools invite representatives from law schools—or, as they call them, caravans—to their areas and arrange highly-organized "Fair Days", whereby law school representatives gather and acquaint potential applicants with what their respective schools have to offer. I must say that, with over 4500 applicants, the recruiting of more applicants may generally seem unnecessary in our case. But the purpose of recruiting is really to perform a service. As we travel to the various undergraduate schools, we speak to students interested in attending Penn and requesting information about it. We acquaint them with what Penn is about—our location, our programs, our financial aid program, our dormitories, our placement facilities—and help with legitimate questions which only we are in the position to answer. In some cases, as in the areas of the far-west and the mid-west, where our image is rather weak, we try to spread the word about Penn. Many in these regions confuse the University of Pennsylvania with Penn State. It is, therefore, highly desirable that such regions be exposed to us since presently most of our applicants come from the east and northeast.

I would like to mention some obvious trends that have evolved over the years with relation to law school

applicants and the premium that is being placed on having a degree in law. First, the types of applicants over these fifteen years have changed. Today, a great percentage of our applicants are women. When I first came to Penn, I visited Smith College on a recruiting trip. The pre-law guidance counsellor there stated, with much pride, that *five women* in the previous graduating class had applied to law schools and three of them were, in fact, in attendance. I venture to say that today a very large percentage of that school's present graduating class is applying to law school. This phenomenon is true all over with regard to women. One-third of our applicants last year were women—which means that approximately fifteen hundred women applied to this Law School last year.

Minority enrollment has seen tremendous changes over these years. When I first came, I believe that there were one or two—maybe three—minorities, who were Blacks. No Latinos. No Asians. Now, we generally have a twelve to fourteen percent minority enrollment in our classes. This percentage has varied from ten to twenty-two percent over the last several years. This means that twenty-four to twenty-eight minority students are present in a class numbering 200. This is a far cry from the enrollment of fifteen years ago.

We have a number of older people applying to Penn Law School—people who have been in other careers and are looking to make changes. Many have obtained advanced degrees. About sixty or so Ph.D.'s applied last year, for example. They found that either tenured positions at universities or jobs in their fields were unavailable. These people turn to law because there are desirable jobs in law and legal-related fields.

I have had the opportunity to work with five Law School Deans during my tenure at Penn. They were very careful not to intercede directly with the admissions decision-making process, and this was for their own protection. If Deans were to engage actively in effecting admissions decisions, the temptation on the part of so many people to pressure and to attempt to reach them would foster very dangerous situations. Our admissions system is designed to be impartial and above-board and, during my tenure, I attempted to maintain a very high level of fairness. There were many occasions when personal friends thought that our friendships would aid in "getting their friends or relatives" into the Law School. There is a widespread notion of many people on the "outside" that knowing someone on the "inside" can be effective. I have not only experienced this with relation to the Law School—but many have asked me to intercede with University admissions on the undergraduate level. People have had to be disabused of this notion. Our office has always prided and continues to pride itself on

not allowing outside influence to dictate admissions. People have to get in here on their own merits.

Our admissions standards are set by the Admissions Committee, a group of four or five faculty people appointed by the Dean, who work with the Admissions Office. The goal of that office is to fill half the seats in an incoming class with the so-called "automatic admits"—those applicants who meet very high standards set by the Committee. The decisions to accept these people came from my office. The other half of the class comes by way of Admissions Committee decisions. Applicants' files are placed in an eligible pool which consists of several categories of qualified people and are actually sent to the Committee. The Admissions Committee members individually read the files and vote on them on a sliding scale. Individual votes are then tallied—and the decisions to accept are made. Of course, this is a very simplified version of a very complicated procedure. But, continued research and study are being done to re-evaluate and restructure the Program in an effort to hit the optimally successful combinations of admissions procedures.

As I have illustrated, our system combines a satisfactory amalgam of automatic admits decided by the Admissions Office, and of Admissions Committee admits. Applicants may request interviews—and our office welcomes them. Interviews, however, are for informational purposes only—not for purposes of decision-making. There was a Congressman who wrote requesting that we interview an individual whom he felt had excellent qualities and who would be an asset to our school if accepted. We met with him and, yes, he proved to be a very personable fellow but, unfortunately, did not meet our academic qualifications. He also set up an added interview with the Dean, who shared our impressions. The person was not accepted to the Law School and, subsequently, the Congressman wrote a letter declaring that he was "incensed at our cavalier treatment of this person and, as a member of the Appropriations Committee of Congress, he would have some clout as to the amount of funding the University of Pennsylvania would receive in the future." I found this statement absurd, for obvious reasons.

Another interesting story occurred when a woman from an area in Pennsylvania requested an interview, which we granted. She let me know of her determination to attend the University of Pennsylvania Law School. It so happened that her academic qualifications were very poor, and she had *no* chance of gaining admittance to the School. I was very kind to her, explaining the difficulties of getting in, being careful not to raise her hopes. The next thing I knew, she had sent me a large check for deposit which I promptly returned, stating that no decision had been made on her application and that our policy was not to take any

money in advance. Undaunted by this, she went to a lawyer and set up an escrow account for her tuition, making *me* the beneficiary of several thousands of dollars stating that, as soon as she heard affirmatively of her acceptance, the money would be forwarded. Again I protested and told her to keep the money in her savings account. The woman was not accepted to our Law School. In fact, I think she was not accepted to any law school. People have come to me, outright, and have asked, "What does it take to get in"; implying that all things have their prices. We have, in fact, turned down large sums of money that were in the offing, had we accepted certain applicants.

Problems concerning both the LSAT and the GPA have been compounded tremendously over these past fifteen years. Taking the LSAT has become an art. LSAT coaching courses are offered by many institutions and, in addition, students are attuned to this type of testing procedure by virtue of having previously taken SAT's and other standardized tests. About twenty-five to twenty-eight per cent of the students take private courses in order to improve their scores—so the entire LSAT situation has become a real business of learning phrases and approaches that aid in the test-taking. The new LSAT has quite a different format which might prevent some of the stylized tricks found in the old test. I will be interested to watch if changes in admissions will occur with this new procedure. Grade inflation over the years has greatly undermined the validity of the GPA. Only rank in class seems to remain constant.

I arrived at the Law School during the heart of the 1960's—a most tumultuous time in the history of this country. College campuses were tremendously affected by the intensity of the times. It was a generation which believed that saving the world involved mass movements—that large numbers had to bring pressure to bear on establishments and on the government. As the years evolved, that way of thinking changed. Students emphasized improving the individual and, through that, improving society. This philosophy of high personal ideals and moral standards, which I see reflected in our applicants, is very encouraging. It was a privilege to have dealt with such people—whether I met them personally through interviews or through reading their applications. I was greatly impressed by the quality and ideals of these people and their attempts to infuse their own careers with high mental and spiritual standards. These are not just "smart kids." They are people possessing integrity, honesty and high morality, and they are what made my position as Assistant Dean for Admissions so interesting and so satisfying. I do feel that I had some connection in getting these people launched into useful careers as role models and active leaders of society.

My working associates at Penn Law School were wonderful and friendly and cooperative. This feeling also extends to our Alumni. I was associated with many people whose friendships I will always treasure.

THE REWARDS OF TEAMWORK: A 1982 JESSUP MOOT COURT REPORT

by Stephen Ward Smith '82

The Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition is an annual interscholastic forensic exercise for students of international law. It is named in honor of Philip C. Jessup, the distinguished American scholar, teacher and practitioner of international law who served from 1961 to 1970 as a judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague. Begun in 1960 by students



EDITOR'S NOTE: A team of students from the Law School won national recognition last Spring in the 1982 Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

In the following article, a member of that team Stephen W. Smith, recounts the joys and frustrations of participating in "the Jessup." Mr. Smith is a 1977 *summa cum laude* graduate of Lycoming College, who studied at Oxford and the Sorbonne before matriculating at the Law School.

from the Ivy League law schools, the Jessup Competition has grown to include 120 American law schools in the National Division, and more than 70 law schools from 38 foreign countries in the International Division. International in both subject matter and scope, the Jessup represents a unique opportunity for students to translate their academic interest in international law into valuable practical experience.

Each fall a hypothetical problem involving issues of public international law is drafted by a leading scholar or practitioner in the field. (Professor Emeritus Covey Oliver of the University of Pennsylvania authored the first Jessup problem in 1960.) The problem is distributed to participating law schools in October by the Washington-based Association of Student International Law Societies (ASILS), which administers the competition. The ASILS and the American Society of International Law co-sponsor the Jessup.

Depending on the level of student interest within a given law school, intramural rounds may be held in the fall to determine which students will represent that law school. Once a team is selected, work begins on a set of legal briefs, known in international practice as "memorials," which respond to the hypothetical problem. Each team must become expert on both sides of the problem, and then must research and write both an applicant and a respondent memorial. These memorials must be completed and submitted by mid-February. Twelve regional competitions are held across the United States in early March to determine which American teams will advance to the finals, which are held in Washington during April.

The University of Pennsylvania scored its first major success in the Jessup in 1976, when the team of Ellen Behravesch '77 and Michael Malloy '76 won a regional award for best memorial and took second place in the national competition for the



Rutgers Award, which goes to the team writing the best memorials in the country. Behravesh went on to become a fellow of the American Society of International Law, Executive Secretary of the ASILS, Editor-in-Chief of the *ASILS Law Journal*, and a professor of international law before going into private practice in Los Angeles. Malloy has held positions with the SEC and the Treasury Department, where he was instrumental in freezing Iranian assets in the United States. He now teaches corporate and private international law at New York Law School, and annually serves as a Jessup Competition judge.

ASSEMBLING A TEAM

Organization of Penn's 1982 Jessup team got off to a late start. Throughout the fall of 1981 various students expressed an interest in "doing the Jessup," but, due to job interviewing and preparation for exams, our first official meeting did not take place until the beginning of

January. This left us only six weeks in which to compose the memorials. We knew we would have to make the most of the time remaining.

Penn was represented in the 1982 Jessup Competition by a cross-section of upperclassmen: two second-year students, two third-year students, and one LL.M. candidate. All of us had taken a course with Professor Noyes Leech in public or private international law, and shared an intense interest in the subject. Beyond that, we were very different people. We came from California, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and France, and ranged in age from 23 to 34. We held differing political views, especially with regard to American foreign policy and our relations with the third world. We all had different research and writing styles. Our differences led to frequent and heated debates in the ensuing weeks about what the memorials should include or how certain issues should be argued. While this ferment often left us feeling

frayed and exasperated, I believe it enhanced the quality of our joint work-product. Nothing went into the memorials that had not been questioned, revised, checked and double-checked.

Marc Rossell, a Franco-American dual national who came to Penn to earn an LL.M. degree, had the most experience in international law. He majored in the subject at the University of Paris, and spent three consecutive summers studying at the Hague Academy of International Law. Marc had an invaluable talent for finding authority, in English or in French, for any proposition of international law upon which we might want to rely, and he suggested many fruitful avenues of research and sources of law.

Joel Rosen and I were the third year students on the team. Joel, a historian by training with a reading knowledge of French and German, was an eloquent writer, who peppered his prose with rhetorical flourishes like "colonial suzerain."

He was also our graphics expert, having worked his way through Harvard as a printer. Joel suggested that, in view of our time constraints, we use a word processor instead of conventional typewriters to print out our memorials. This miraculous machine enabled us to add and delete material until the last minute without having to retype, thus saving us dozens of precious hours.

My own background was in English. I had edited my college newspaper, taught composition to college students, and given English lessons to French businessmen in Paris before coming to Penn. As our deadline drew nearer, I found myself instinctively gravitating towards editing, proofreading, and making five voices speak as one.

Allen Wasserman and Linda Wells were the second-year team members. Allen, who came to Penn with a master's degree in international relations from Northwestern, was a consummate researcher. He gathered so many sources on the law relating to the treatment of refugees that he needed a library cart to haul them around. Allen was meticulous and well organized, and his argumentation reflected these virtues.

Linda, a political science major from U.S.C. who had studied and practiced law in Mexico, served as our administrative liaison with the ASILS, in addition to researching one of the most difficult topics in the problem. Linda was an ardent debater, who liked to hash out issues orally before writing. This talent was to serve her well when it came time to defend our memorials in oral argument at the regional competition, where she won high marks for her responsiveness, tenacity and poise.

The University of Pennsylvania Law School attracts many gifted students, but unless they speak up in class their talents are rarely shared with classmates. It takes an activity like the Jessup to bring out the best in us. As work progressed on the memorials, and the pressure of time bore down upon us, we drew on hidden reserves of talent

from our varied backgrounds, and gave our all in a common endeavor. Nothing was more satisfying to me in three years at Penn than those six winter weeks when we wrote our memorials.

IDENTIFYING THE ISSUES

The 1982 hypothetical problem involved two imaginary nations: the Kingdom of Septentrion, a onetime colonial power, and the People's Democratic Republic of Meridion, a former colony of Septentrion now ruled by a revolutionary government. These nations had submitted a variety of disputes to the International Court of Justice for adjudication, and our job was to summon arguments and authority in defense of each country's position.

The Court was first asked to decide whether Septentrion has standing to assert the claims of certain Meridionese nationals, employed in Meridion by a Septentrionese charitable organization, for injuries they had suffered at the hands of the insurgents who brought the present Meridionese government to power. Septentrion maintained that since the employees' state of nationality was also the state responsible for the injuries, some other state must be permitted to espouse the employees' claims if their human rights were to be vindicated. Judge Jessup himself, we discovered, had made a similar argument in his dissent to the South West Africa Cases.

Another dispute arose out of the exodus of 41,000 Meridionese nationals to Septentrion following the Meridionese civil war. Septentrion claimed that Meridion was responsible for causing this mass migration and for the consequent burdens placed on Septentrionese society. Meridion, on the other hand, argued that it was under no duty to either refrain from causing a mass migration or repatriate those Meridionese who had fled.

A third dispute centered on the treatment of the Meridionese expatriates in Septentrionese "temporary relocation camps." Meridion claimed that Septentrion had violated international law by detaining

the emigrants for as long as two years in the camps, by separating husbands from wives, and by refusing to resettle them into Septentrionese society. Meridion also took issue with the interception on the high seas of Septentrion bound boatloads of Meridionese refugees and the forcible return of seaworthy vessels to Meridion by the Septentrionese Coastal Service.

In addition to these three major disputes, the problem presented us with a host of other issues. Is a revolutionary government responsible for atrocities perpetrated by guerrillas whose actions brought down the predecessor government? Is there an international minimum standard of justice to which all states must adhere when arresting, incarcerating, and trying aliens within their borders? Are torture, denial of legal counsel, and summary executions excusable in the context of a self-determination struggle? Should newly independent states be expected to abide by a body of international law that once sanctioned their subjugation and stood as a bar to their emancipation?

As we sought answers to these questions we were confronted with a startling reminder that our project was "moot" in name only. *Newsweek* magazine, in its February 1, 1982 issue, ran a cover story entitled "The Haitians: Refugees or Prisoners?" It described the treatment Haitian refugees were receiving from American immigration authorities. 2,200 of these refugees had been confined in "temporary detention camps," many for six months or longer, while awaiting a decision on their requests for political asylum. A huge backlog of these requests guaranteed even longer detentions. Conditions in the overcrowded camps were appalling. Sanitation was poor and the diet inappropriate. Opportunities for physical exercise were practically nonexistent. Husbands and wives were kept in separate compounds, their children taken from them and sent to a center in New York state.

We appreciated then, as never before, the human dimension of our

hypothetical problem. That such a scenario was unfolding in our own back yard was a sobering thought indeed, one that made us redouble our efforts to find in international law a solution to this intractable, embarrassing problem.

COMPOSING THE MEMORIALS

Assembling our Jessup memorials turned out to be a herculean task, requiring much more than the two credit-hours worth of independent study each of us received. After dividing the issues in the problem among ourselves in early January, each member of the team spent several weeks researching his particular area of the law. The Biddle Law Library is uncommonly well stocked in the field of public international law, and there seemed to be no limit to the number of authorities we could consult and cite. Marta Tarnawsky, Penn's multilingual foreign law librarian, introduced us to reference works that made our research even more productive. And Professor Leech, while refusing to provide us with easy answers, suggested various sources of law and encouraged us to keep searching when we came up empty-handed.

By the end of January the team was meeting several times a week to review the strategy for each memorial, and to critique one another's arguments. As our February deadline approached, we began working around the clock in the windowless typing room of the law library, which we commandeered because of its proximity to the international law collection. We spent many a sleepless winter's night there under the glare of fluorescent lights, writing and rewriting, composing tables, checking footnotes, and scrutinizing the drafts churned out by Peg O'Donnell, the Law School's industrious word processor. We fought off physical and mental fatigue with strong coffee and bad jokes. Exhaustion gave way to exhilaration as we watched the final drafts come rolling out of the photocopier. We had made our deadline with half a day to spare.

DEFENDING THE MEMORIALS

Once our memorials had made it into the mail, we turned our attention to defending what we had written. We had two short weeks in which to prepare the oral arguments we would deliver at the East Central Regional Competition in Buffalo. Since the questions our judges might ask could cover all aspects of international law, not just those addressed in our memorials, we had to do more research, and as the memorials of our opponents from other schools came in we tailored our arguments to neutralize theirs.

Rehearsing our oral arguments in front of Professor Leech was a humbling experience. He said we had written good persuasive briefs, then proceeded to probe the depths of our ignorance. It was a painful but illuminating dissection. One thing was certain: once we had survived an interrogation by Leech, our regional judges could hold no terror for us.

Our team performed respectably in the oral rounds of the regional competition. Having polished our arguments during the entire eight-hour drive to Buffalo, we were as ready as we would ever be. We won two of our rounds and lost two others by slim margins, which placed us fifth among the eleven teams competing. More important, we won the respect of our opponents, many of whom complimented us on the quality of our memorials.

Still, nothing could have prepared us for the shock we felt at the awards banquet when we took first place in the written competition. It did not seem possible that in six frantic weeks we had done a better job than teams that had invested several months in the project. Buffalo suddenly seemed an ideal place in which to be spending our spring vacation. To celebrate our victory, we drove across the river into Canada, and watched Niagara Falls freeze over.

Our return trip to Philadelphia was jubilant. We presented the Plaque we had won to Professor

Leech and Dean Mundheim. The *Daily Pennsylvanian* ran a story on us, and our fellow students congratulated us heartily.

Our memorials went on to the national level of the Jessup Competition, where they competed against the best memorials from the eleven other regional competitions for the coveted Rutgers Award. Again we supposed we had no chance, and again we were pleasantly surprised. On graduation day we proudly presented to Dean Mundheim a silver loving cup bearing the inscription "Best Memorials in the U. S." On a day when the Law School gave out awards to its students, it was doubly gratifying, as students, to be able to give an award to the Law School.

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT PENN

We assumed that would be the end of it. In fact, our success in the Jessup was simply a prelude to bigger things. Our team's performance helped persuade Dean Mundheim and Professor Leech to turn over to student editorship the *Journal of Comparative Corporate Law and Securities Regulation*, which they had founded in 1978. A student international law society was founded last spring, which at this writing has more than 80 members. Taking note of this resurgence of student interest in international law, Professor Michael Singer decided to accept a faculty appointment to teach more courses in the field. And this fall, eight students competed in Penn's first intramural elimination rounds for five places on the team that will represent the Law School in the 1983 Jessup Competition.

So international law is alive and well and living at the University of Pennsylvania as never before. Under the leadership of Dean Mundheim, the Law School is entering a period of renewed student enthusiasm for the study and practice of international law. For those who see in the maintenance of international peace, this should come as very encouraging news.

The Faculty

Barry S. Augenbraun, Lecturer in Accounting, has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Section of Business, Banking and Corporation Law.

Professor C. Edwin Baker published "The Process of Change and the Liberty Theory of the First Amendment", 55 *Southern California Law Review*, 293-344, and "Realizing Self-Realization: Corporate Political Expenditure and Redich's The Value of Free Speech", 130 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, 646-677 this past year.

In January, 1983, he delivered a lecture to the jurisprudence section of the American Association of Law Schools at the meetings in Cincinnati, Ohio. In March, Mr. Baker will participate in a symposium on the first amendment at Northwestern University Law School in Chicago. He will deliver three lectures at a seminar on legal philosophy for law professors in Canada in June. Professor Baker will lecture at a conference on Economic Liberties and the Constitution at the University of San Diego Law School in San Diego, California, December 1-3, 1983.

Associate Professor Stephen B. Burbank has been appointed Associate Dean of the Law School. His article, "The Rules Enabling Act of 1934," appears at 130 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, 1015(1982). In January, Mr. Burbank was a panelist at the American Association of Law Schools annual meeting on the topic, "The Proposed Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Do They Have a Theoretical or Empirical Basis?" He is also a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania.



Professor George L. Haskins spoke at a ceremony honoring Nicolas More, the Chief Judge of the First Appellate Court in the Province of Pennsylvania. The event, which took place on October 26, 1982 at More's homesite at 2nd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, was one of the activities of the Century IV 300th Anniversary Commemoration honoring William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania. Among those present were representatives of Governor Richard Thornburgh and other officials, as well as the Chief Justice and four members of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court.

Professor John O. Honnold is the Arthur Goodhart Professor of the Science of Law at Cambridge University, England, for the year 1982-83. His principal formal responsibility is the presenting of a year-long course of lectures on International Commercial Legislation. These lectures give special attention to the 1980 Convention which established uniform law for international sales of goods. Professor Honnold's 500-page treatise on the new Sales Convention has been published by an international publishing house in the Netherlands (Kluwer). Long active in the work leading to the Sales Convention, Professor Honnold led the legal work at the U.N. that produced the Sales Convention and also international rules for international commercial arbitration and carriage of goods by sea.

Professor Jan Z. Krasnowiecki's article "Abolish Zoning" was deemed the "best land use and environment law article of the year" in the *Land Use and Environment Law Review* 1982, a compilation of Law Review articles written in the areas of land use and environmental law in 1982. The articles selected "represent the composite judgment of 62 persons who are among the most respected land use and environment law writers in the nation."

Assistant Dean Alice B. Lonsdorf has been reelected to the Boards of the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau, and the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance.

Dr. Richard G. Lonsdorf appeared on numerous television and radio broadcasts last June, discussing the Insanity Plea and the Hinckley verdict. In July 1982, he addressed the Western Alaska Medical Society on the subject of "Informed Consent and the Right to Refuse Medical Treatment." Dr. Lonsdorf spoke on "Psychiatric Impairment Following Injury in the Workplace" at the American Society of Law and Medicine in October. Also, during that month, he served as a Commissioner on the National Mental Health Association's Commission on the Insanity Defense. In November, 1982, he addressed the Arthur P. Noyes Conference on "An Evaluation of the Proposals on the Insanity Defense."

Dean Robert H. Mundheim participated in the Georgia Bar Association's Corporate and Banking Law Institute held in Sea Island on October 28-30, 1982. The subject addressed was "The Banking Industry's Response to Increasing Competition in the Offering of Financial Services." He was a panelist in the Fourth International Monetary Conference, sponsored by the Global Interdependence Center, held in Philadelphia in November. The discussions related to problems pertaining to the international debt. Dean Mundheim published "The Legal Framework of Transnational Banking: Developments and Tendencies", *Die Frank*, No. 11, November,

1982. The article, written in German, was co-authored with Friedrich Kübler. In December, Mr. Mundheim was a panelist at the CEO Roundtable in Palm Beach, Florida on the subject "Profiting from Changes in the Legal and Regulatory Environment."

Donald Myers, the Law School's Development Officer, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of The Foster Care League, a nonprofit organization overseeing the financial support of foster children applying to boarding schools. Mr. Myers has been approved as a Certified Fund-Raising Executive by the Certification Board of the National Society of Fund-Raising Executives.

Professor Curtis R. Reitz was elected to the Committee of Seventy of Philadelphia in December, 1982. He is serving as Chairman of the Drafting Committee on the Insanity Defense for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Mr. Reitz was appointed by Dean Mundheim as Law School Ombudsman for the current academic year. The function of the ombudsman is "to receive, investigate and attempt to resolve (through discussion with the relevant faculty and students) student complaints concerning faculty relations."

Professor Stephen Schulhofer will deliver a paper on the economic theories of criminal justice, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Political and Legal Philosophy. His casebook, *Criminal Law and Its Processes*, written in collaboration with Professor Sanford Kadish and the late Dean Monrad Paulsen, was published by Little, Brown & Co. in November, 1982. Professor Schulhofer is now completing a study on plea bargaining and criminal bench trials, based on research in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas. The research team, which included four Penn law students, was supported in part by grants from the Law School's Rutledge, White and Temin Funds.



Professor Louis B. Schwartz addressed the University of Pennsylvania Law Alumni Association of New York City on "Failures in My Career" at its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in November. He presented a paper entitled "With Gun and Camera Through Darkest CLS (Critical Legal Studies Movement)" at the Faculty Legal Studies Seminar, also in November. That paper is scheduled for publication in the *Stanford Law Review*. Mr. Schwartz participated in a panel discussion of the insanity defense for the Arthur P. Noyes Memorial Lecture Series at Norristown State Hospital, Pennsylvania. He lectured on the AT&T antitrust settlement before a seminar on Telecommunications at the College of General Studies of the University of Pennsylvania. In September, 1982. Mr. Schwartz testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to bills to extend an antitrust exemption to professional sports leagues in respect of rules they may make to prevent a franchised team from moving to another city.

Associate Professor Ralph R. Smith moderated the second session of the two-day 57th Annual Convention of the National Bar Association in Atlanta, Georgia in August, 1982. Mr. Smith was reelected to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association at its annual meeting in Boston, and was honored with an Award of Distinguished Service by Alpha Psi Alpha.

Professor Clyde W. Summers published the Second Edition of his book, *Cases and Materials on Labor Law*, The Foundation Press, Inc., 1982, co-authored with Dean Harry H. Wellington of Yale Law School and Associate Professor Alan Hyde of Rutgers University Law School. Mr. Summers was a faculty member at the Villanova Law School's Center for Continuing Legal Education Seminar on "Wrongful Discharge: Let the Firer Beware" in December. He delivered the Hugo Sinzheimer Lecture at the University of Frankfurt, in January, 1983, an honor similar to that conferred on our Owen J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer.

Professor Ralph S. Spritzer is currently serving as General Counsel of the American Association of University Professors.

Alumni Briefs

'27 **Sadie T. M. Alexander** received the Award of Distinction from the National Bar Association.

'31 **Alexander B. Adelman** announced the dissolution of Adelman and Lavine and the formation of a new partnership to be known as Adelman, Lavine, Krasny, Gold & Levin, with offices located at 1900 Two Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

'32 **Israel Packel** was appointed Acting Dean of Temple University Law School. A visiting professor at the law school since 1975, Packel is a former Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice and former State Attorney General.

Raymond Pearlstine, a partner in the Norristown, PA law firm of Wisler, Pearlstine, Talone, Craig & Garrity, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pearlstine, a former Governor of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, is a member of the Supreme Court Appellate Rules Committee.

'33 **Donald J. Farage** announced the formation of Farage and McBride, with law offices located at 836 Suburban Station Building, 1617 JFK Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

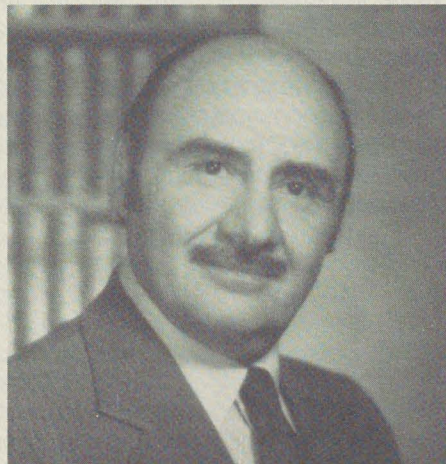
'35 **J. Pennington Straus** was reappointed to the position of Chairman of the American Bar Association National Conference of Lawyers and Corporate Fiduciaries in August. Mr. Straus also delivered the Joseph Trachtman Memorial Annual Lecture to the American College of Probate Counsel.

'37 **Lawrence O. Ealy** received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Rider College and delivered the commencement address at the College's graduation exercises in June. Dr. Ealy retired last year after 20 years of service to Rider as Vice-President, Dean and Professor. He has written many books and articles on Diplomacy and International Law, and is a leading authority on Panama and the Panama Canal. Listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the World, Dr. Ealy is a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

'39 **Lester H. Novack** announced the relocation of his offices to Suite 900, the Bourse Building, 21 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Mr. Novack was formerly a partner in the now-dissolved firm of Cohen & Novack.

'41 **Horace Cardoni** of Mountainside, New Jersey, retired in August 1982, from his position as Assistant General Counsel of Schlumberger Limited, New York, after 30 years with the Company.

John R. McConnell has been teaching a course this fall entitled "Pretrial Preparation—Civil Litigation" at Temple University, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Philadelphia firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.



Michael C. Rainone was recently elected President of the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association at its Annual Meeting. Serving his third year as a member and Parliamentarian of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Bar Association, he is Chairman of the

Bar-News Medium Committee and Vice Chairman of this year's Bench-Bar Conference. He attracted statewide recognition through his revision of the Oath of Office taken by lawyers for admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and national attention for his efforts to restore, preserve, and transfer into the trusteeship of the Philadelphia Bar Association the 240 year-old will of Andrew Hamilton, "the first Philadelphia lawyer."

Mr. Rainone was also commended by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for his efforts and commitment to the Columbus Civic Association of Pennsylvania, Inc., an organization which helps foster and promote Columbus Day and the contributions of Italian-Americans to Pennsylvania and the United States.

Leonard Sarner, of Sarner, Steiner & Lewis, spoke recently on "Practical Tax Considerations in Buying and Selling a Business" as part of the Fall Program of the Luncheon Lecture Subcommittee of the Professional Education Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

'44 **Harold Diamond** was the subject of a recent article in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. Hearing impaired since the age of 14, Mr. Diamond is Chairman of the Handicapped Voter Registration Project, and was hailed in the article as "a successful Philadelphia lawyer".

'47 **Honorable Alfred L. Luongo** has become Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Judge has been with the Court since his appointment in 1961 by then-President John F. Kennedy.

Deborah K. Silver announced the relocation of the offices of Silver & Kratzok to Suite 705-7 Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19110.

'49 **Robert B. Frailey** has become a partner in the firm of Harding, Earley, Follmer & Frailey, with offices at 1910 Two Girard Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

'50 **Robert A. Hauslohner** has become associated with the firm of Hepburn, Wilcox, Hamilton & Putnam as Counsel. The firm's offices are located at 200 Two Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Alexander N. Rubin, Jr., formerly of Fell, Spalding, Goff & Rubin, announced the formation of Rubin, Quinn & Moss with offices at 1800 Penn Mutual Tower, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

'51 **Arthur R. Littleton**, who has served as Chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association Client Security Fund since 1977, was appointed Chairman of the new Statewide Client Security Fund by order of the State Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Littleton played a key role in the creation of the new state-wide fund.

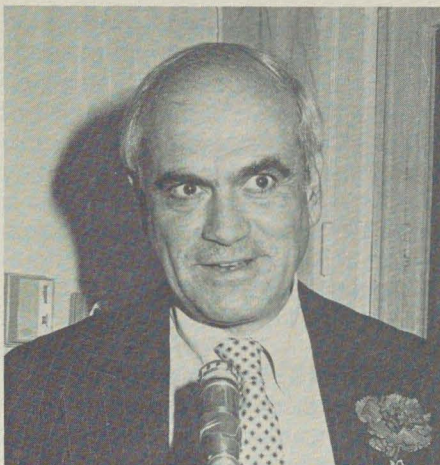
'52 **David N. Bressler** left the firm of Krekstein, Shapiro, Bressler & Wolfson to become a member of Pincus, Verlin, Hahn, Reich & Goldstein, with offices at 1710-12 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

William P. Quinn, formerly of Fell, Spalding, Goff & Rubin, announced the formation of Rubin, Quinn & Moss with offices at 1800 Penn Mutual Tower, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

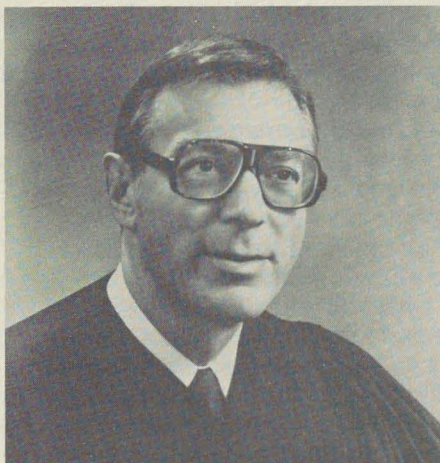
'53 **E. Boyd Asplundh**, formerly Secretary of Asplundh Tree Expert Co., Willow Grove, PA, has been named the firm's Senior Vice-President and Secretary. The Asplundh Company is the nation's largest utility line clearance organization.

Jane C. Nusbaum, counsel to the firm of Hans A. Land, P. C., announced the relocation of the firm's offices to 1710 "K" Street N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Honorable David N. Savitt recently testified before the Senate Judiciary Juvenile Justice subcommittee in Washington, D.C. The Administrative Judge of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court spoke about the problems and progress of the Philadelphia Courts in the area of Juvenile Justice.



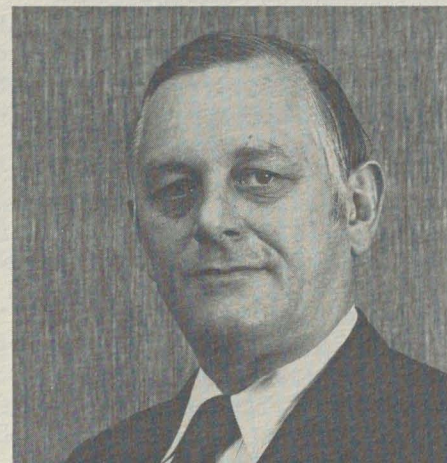
Arthur R. G. Solmssen, of Saul, Ewing & Saul, Philadelphia, received the Literary Award for Outstanding Work by a Philadelphia Author published in 1980 at the Annual Meeting of the Athenaeum. He was recognized for his fictional narrative, *A Princess in Berlin*.



'54 **Honorable Berel Caesar** delivered a lecture on "William Penn, Architect of Good Government" at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in September, 1982 as part of the 300th Anniversary celebration of the founding of Philadelphia. Judge Caesar serves in the Trial Division of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas and is a distinguished scholar of William Penn's philosophy and history.

James J. McHugh of Washington, D.C. was named Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Robert Montgomery Scott, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, spoke at Naturalization Ceremonies sponsored by the Philadelphia Bar Association.



'55 **Virgil Baldi** has joined the executive search firm of Korn/Ferry International as Vice President/Partner. He is based in the New York executive office with the responsibility for top-level search assignments.

Edward L. Edelstein, a senior partner in the Philadelphia firm of Margolis, Edelstein, Scherlis & Kraemer, has planned and presented the firm's Fourth Medical/Legal Seminar in Traumatic Medicine. The Seminar was designed for those dealing with the processing and handling of claims both in the bodily injury field and in Worker's Compensation. Mr. Edelstein has lectured extensively in the area of Worker's Compensation and has authored several papers on the subject of Traumatic Medicine.

Honorable Paul A. Mueller, Jr., of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas, has been elected a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College. Judge Mueller, also a Trustee of Lancaster County Day School and a director of the Lancaster Symphony Orchestra and the Lancaster General Hospital, was the College's Solicitor from 1970 to 1976 while a partner in the law firm of Barley, Snyder, Cooper & Mueller.

Alumni Briefs

'56 Stephen W. Graffam, a senior partner in the firm of Grogan, Graffam, McGinlay, Solomon & Lucchino in Pittsburgh, has been elected to the Allegheny College Board of Trustees, as Chairman of the newly formed National Annual Fund Commission for Allegheny College for next year.

Samuel Shevlin announced the relocation of his offices to Avenue of the Arts Building, Suite 707, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

'57 Jennie M. Crowley of Exeter, PA, spoke on corporate attorney-client and work product privileges at the American Bar Association's Annual Meeting held in San Francisco in August. Her discussion was part of a program entitled "Product Liability—The Alternative—The Courts, the State Legislature or the Congress." Ms. Crowley is the Director of Litigation at Litton Industries, Inc.

Jerrold V. Moss, formerly of Fell, Spalding, Goff & Rubin, announced the formation of Rubin, Quinn & Moss, with offices at 1800 Penn Mutual Tower, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Stephen I. Richman, a partner in the firm of Greenlee, Richman, Derrico & Posa, addressed the American Lung Association and the American Thoracic Society at the joint annual meeting in Los Angeles in May. He is actively engaged in the litigation of occupational lung disease cases and was principal speaker in the discussion of whether a uniform system for disability determination and Worker's Compensation should be substituted for the present state and federal programs.

'58 Martin S. Evelev of Dearborn, Michigan was recently named Associate Counsel-International of the Ford Motor Company.

'59 John J. Cowan, formerly General Attorney for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, announced the formation of the firm of Sullivan & Cowan, a partnership for the general practice of law, located at Suite 220, 815 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25301.

Henry G. Hager, State Senator and President Pro-Tempore of the Pennsylvania Senate, has become a member of the firm of Liebert, Short, Fitzpatrick & Lavin, at 1200 One Franklin Plaza, Philadelphia, PA.

Leslie B. Handler, of the firm of Handler & Weiner, announced the relocation of the firm's offices to 401 North Second Street, P. O. Box 1177, Harrisburg, PA 17108.

'60 Benjamin S. Ohrenstein announced the relocation of his offices to 354 West Lancaster Avenue, Suite 212, Havertown, PA 19041.

'62 E. Barclay Cale, a partner in the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, was re-elected to the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

Robert G. Ginsburg announced the opening of offices at 20 East Court Street, Doylestown, PA 18901. A former Philadelphia Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Ginsburg also maintains offices at 48 North Main Street, New Hope, PA 18938.

John R. Mondschein was elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, the field in which he has been specializing since 1970. His offices are located at 2147 Chew Street, Allentown, PA, 18104.

David Wright of Philadelphia was elevated to the position of Vice-President and Associate General Counsel for the First Pennsylvania Bank's Legal Department.

'64 Stephen A. Cozen was the recipient of the first Humanitarian Award of the Insurance Square Club of New York, Inc. A senior partner in the Philadelphia firm of Cozen, Begier & O'Conner, he was cited for achievements in the field of law and contributions to humanitarian causes.

Peter A. Eveleth of Washington, D.C., was appointed an assistant attorney general counsel for contempt litigation for the National Labor Relations Board.

Henry A. Gladstone, a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, was elected to the Board of Directors of the Pep Boys automotive aftermarket retailers, headquartered in Philadelphia.

Roselyn P. Ramist, who has been with Commonwealth Nation Bank in Lancaster, Pa since 1979, was elevated from the position of trust administrative manager to Vice-President and Trust Administrative Manager.

'65 Anita Rae Shapiro, formerly a Senior Judicial Attorney at the California Court of Appeals in San Bernardino, has been appointed a Los Angeles Superior Court Commissioner. Commissioner Shapiro is an Adjunct Professor at Western State College of Law, Fullerton Campus, and at California State University, Fullerton. She is also a Referee in the Investigation Department of the State Bar Court and Vice-Chair of the Commission on Corrections of the State Bar of California.

'66 Roger M. Adelman, a member of the United States Attorney's Office for 12 years, was the Chief Prosecutor in the case of John W. Hinckley.

John R. Merrick of Kennett Square, PA, was elected President of the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania. He has been head of the Chester County Defender Association since 1972 and is the author of several books on criminal practice and procedure.

Peter M. Stern has become a member of the firm of Kleinbard, Bell & Brecher, 30 South 17th Street, Suite 1550, Philadelphia, 19103.

Ira J. K. Wells has relocated his offices to Suite 1300, Robinson Building, 42 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, 19102.

'67 Richard Rulon, of Fort Washington, PA, and a partner in the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price and Rhoads is a member of the Upper Dublin Township Board of Commissioners.

Stephen Schoeman received his PH.D from New York University in June, 1982. His area of specialization was American political institutions and processes.

Jonathan M. Stein, of Philadelphia, is Chief of Special Projects at Community Legal Services, Inc. He has received the Outstanding Legal Service Award from Philadelphia Citizens in Action, the North Philadelphia-based advocacy group. Mr. Stein also received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Pennsylvania Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities.

'68 David Grunfeld has become a member of the firm of Parker & Rutstein with offices at 121 South Broad Street, 12th Floor, Philadelphia, 19107.

Richard T. Nassburg is now a partner in the Houston, Texas firm of Mayor, Day & Caldwell, where he heads the banking practice. He is the permanent Chair of the ALI-ABA Annual Program on Banking and Commercial Lending Law and has been appointed an Advisor to the Program Subcommittee of the ALI-ABA Committee.

'69 Carl S. Bisgaier has formed the firm Bisgaier & Pancotto, with offices at Park Boulevard, Cherry Hill, NJ. 08034. He was the Director of the Division of Public Interest Advocacy of the New Jersey Department of the Public Advocate.

Edwin A. Jefferis is now associated with the firm of John F. Naulty, Suite 1534 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, 19110.

Paul E. Konney of New York City was named Vice-President/General Counsel of Tampax International. Prior to his appointment, he was a senior associate at the New York firm of Debevoise & Plimpton.

Steven B. Perskie is a Judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey. Formerly a partner in the Atlantic City firm of Perskie, Perskie & Nehmad, Judge Perskie was elected to the State Senate in 1977 and was Majority Leader and Chairman of the New Jersey Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

'70 Steven Stone, Vice-President and General Counsel of Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia, was awarded a citation by Philadelphia's City Council in appreciation of his ten years of service to the Washington Square West Community

'71 K. W. James Rochow, Director of the Eastern Regional Office and Special Deputy Attorney General, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, has received a grant from the Japanese government to study their legal system. Under the auspices of the Japan Foundation. Mr. Rochow resides in Tokyo.

Buford W. Tatum, 2nd opened offices at Suite 1232, 1315 Walnut Street Philadelphia, 19107.

'72 Warren L. Dennis is a partner in the Washington D.C. office of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, 1850 "K" Street, N. W., Suite 1100. He was formerly a trial attorney for the United States Justice Department.

John C. Murphy Jr. has become a partner in the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton at 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

Lawrence R. Richard has opened a consulting firm providing organizational consulting to law firms at 9 East 40th Street, 7th Floor, New York, 10016. Mr. Richard is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in the area of psychology and organizational behavior at Temple University.

'73 Victor I. Lewkow has become a member of the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, One State Street Plaza, New York, 10004.

G. Christopher Meyer is a partner in the Cleveland, Ohio firm of Squires, Sanders & Dempsey.

William C. Sussman has opened offices at Suite 1810, New World Tower 100 North Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33132.

Aida Wasserstein has formed a partnership under the name of Kreshtool, Wier & Wasserstein with offices in Suite 702, 1102 West Street, Wilmington Delaware, 19801.

'74 Donald B. Lewis became a member of the firm of Greenfield & Chimicles, P. C. with offices at 110 Montgomery Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, PA, 19004. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Lewis was associated with the firm of Schnader Harrison, Segal & Lewis in Philadelphia and, prior to that, served as a law clerk to the Honorable Frank A. Kaufman, U.S. District Court Judge for the District of Maryland.

Sandor X. Mayuga has become a partner in the firm of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Manley at One Century Plaza, 2029 Century Park East, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, CA, 90067.

Roy H. Wepner has published an article entitled "Determining Where the Claim Arose Under 28 U.S.C. §139(b) In Multi-State Trademark Infringement Actions" in the *Seton Hall Law Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, 1982. An edited version of the article will appear in *The Trademark Reporter*. Mr. Wepner is an associate in the firm of Lerner, David, Littenberg & Samuel, Westfield, New Jersey.

'75 John Edward FitzGerald III has been named Senior Vice-President of the Government Relations Department at Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, CA. Prior to joining Security Pacific, Mr. FitzGerald directed government relations and public relations at Pepsico. He is a member of American MENSA, the American Judicature Society and the Public Affairs Council.

Jeffrey B. Rotwit of the Philadelphia firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel spoke in January 1983, on the subject "Landlord Tenant: Update and Bankruptcy Developments", as part of the fall program of the Luncheon Lecture Subcommittee of the Professional Education Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Andrew Zausner of Washington, D. C., has been elected Vice-President for Government Relations for Pennzoil Company. Prior to joining Pennzoil in 1979, Mr. Zausner was executive assistant to the deputy secretary of the Department of Energy.

'76 James Backstrom has been appointed Chief of the Dallas Office of the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice.

Michael H. Kline is a Rate Attorney with General Waterworks Management and Service Company, 950 Haverford Road, Bryn Mawr, PA, 19010.

Alumni Briefs

Michael P. Malloy has been appointed an Assistant Professor of Law at New York Law School. Formerly a Special Counsel with the Office of the General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Malloy teaches in the areas of banking and international law.

Sharon E. Owens, a legal services lawyer and private attorney in Shippensburg, PA is a candidate for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Paul H. Zarefsky, former Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the Small Business Administration, has been appointed Visiting Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Akron School of Law.

'77 Daniel B. Evans has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Spector, Cohen, Gadon & Rosen, with offices at 1700 Market Street, 29th Floor 19103. Mr. Evans was formerly associated with Gilbert M. Cantor Associates, whose firm merged with Spector, Cohen, Gadon & Rosen.

Thomas J. Gallagher, 3rd, formerly the Attorney-Advisor in the Offices of the Tax Legislative Council in Washington, D. C., has returned to practice with the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen.

'78 Jeffrey L. Braff has become an associate in the firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, Packard Building, 12th Floor, Philadelphia, 19102.

David W. Morgan has become a member of the firm of Farr, Reifsteck, Wolf & Ware, PC, Eastern International Executive Office Center, Suite 201, Benigno Boulevard & Heller Road, Bellmawr, New Jersey, 08031.

Helen Nita White was elected Judge of the Wayne (Michigan) Circuit Court. A law clerk to Michigan Supreme Court Justice Charles Levin for the year 1978-79, Judge White won an opening as Judge of the Detroit Court of Common Pleas in 1980 and remained there until her recent elevation. At 27 years old, Judge White shocked political observers by her win over a field of "name" candidates vying for the judicial seat.

'79 Frank E. Deale of New York, presented a paper at a seminar sponsored by the United Nations Council on Namibia, held in Vienna, Austria last spring. The paper was entitled "The Role of United States Courts in Enforcing United Nations Resolutions."

Isis Carbajal de Garcia has been appointed Assistant General Counsel for the University of Florida in Gainesville. In her former position at the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education, Health and Human Services, Ms. Carbajal de Garcia was involved in the prosecution of employment discrimination cases.

Neal D. O'Toole, former Deputy District Attorney of Jefferson County, Colorado, has joined the firm of Norton and Miller, Suite 100, Denver West Building 4, 1536 Cole Boulevard, Golden, Colorado, 80401.

'80 Charles Goldberg published the article, "Offshore Lease Sales—Are Endangered Species Threatened?" in *The UCLA—Alaska Law Review*, Volume 10, Spring 1981, Number 2. The subject matter is closely connected with the work that Mr. Goldberg has been engaged in over the past two years at Exxon Company in Houston. He is now at the Baton Rouge, Louisiana office of Exxon Company, still concentrating his efforts on environmental law.

Roberta Rosenthal Kwall is associated with the Chicago, Illinois firm of Sidney & Austin, One First National Plaza.

Richard M. Sanders has become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Bloom, Ochs, Fisher, & Anderson, 113 South 21st Street, 19103.

Vivian Sye-Payne former law clerk to Judge Doris May Harris, '49, is presently in private practice at 3833 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, 19140.

'81 (LL.M.) Joost J. J. vanLanschot has joined the law firm of Stibbe, Blaisse & DeJong in Amsterdam, Holland.

END NOTES

Reunions . . . , etc.

Two quinquennial classes—the Class of 1937 and the Class of 1957—chose to celebrate their reunions in 1982 on days other than those set aside for Reunion Weekend. Harold E. Kohn and Robert L. Trescher of the *Class of 1937* chaired their 45th Law School Reunion, which was held at the home of '37 Alumnus, Joseph Bell on October 2, 1982. The *Class of 1957* gathered at the Union League of Philadelphia for their 25th Reunion on May 1, 1982.

Each year, the *Class of 1933*, faithfully assembles to reminisce and enjoy one another's company. At their 49th Reunion, held on June 4, 1982, at the Blue Bell Inn, Blue Bell, PA, the Class discussed plans for a gala 50th Reunion to take place in 1983.

An Alumnus of the Class of 1932 Salutes the Law School and its Alumni

David H. Kubert, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Class of 1932, offered the following message of appreciation on the occasion of his 50th Class Reunion.

We, of Law '32, give thanks for having been permitted to live to reach the golden anniversary of our graduation from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in this year of 1982. It was yesterday, it seems, that we were hatched as young legal chicks into the world of 1932. Many changes have taken place in our country and to us as individuals since then, and we made our marks as contributors to progress. In 1932, it was Gaudeamus Igitur.

Many things have remained the same. Our glorious alma mater—Old Penn Law, among the first law schools in the nation, still gives birth annually to the fine legal minds of our society. As long as the School continues to thrive, the future of our land will be secure.

Support our Law School in every way. "Thee, when the end of life summons us, others shall praise. Hail, ever young Mother of ours—through endless days."

We wish our Alumni of all Classes the best of health!

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1972
- '14 **Edwin K. Hayslip**
Cumberland, RI
May 8, 1982
- '16 **Paul C. Wagner**
Manlius, NY
July 25, 1982
- '17 **William B. McIntosh**
Akron, OH
January 25, 1982
- '18 **W. Leroy Mckinley**
Rosemont, PA
October 6, 1982
Richard H. O'Brien
New York, NY
July 13, 1982
- '19 **W. Frank Lane**
Windber, PA
February 11, 1982
- '22 **Peter Kanjorski**
Nanticoke, PA
June 13, 1982
Allen H. White
Devon, PA
August 14, 1982
- '24 **Edward V. Buckley**
Boardman, OH
August 7, 1982
Ida Oranovich Creskoff
St. Davids, PA
September 20, 1982
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April 28, 1982
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August 11, 1982
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July 17, 1982
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June 28, 1982
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April 5, 1982
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Coatesville, PA
April 4, 1981
- '29 **Valeria E. Caldwell**
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Haverford, PA
June 30, 1982
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Wilmington, DE
May 29, 1982
- '30 **David F. Kaline**
Philadelphia, PA
1982
William H. Seyfert
Philadelphia, PA
September 16, 1982
- '31 **Ashby M. Larmore**
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September 30, 1982
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August 21, 1982
- '32 **Hon. James W. Bertolet**
Reading, PA
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July 12, 1982
- '34 **George B. Killian**
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- '37 **Robert F. Kent**
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Wynnewood, PA
August 10, 1982
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May 8, 1982
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- '39 **Joseph W. P. Burke**
Port Salerno, FL
July 9, 1982
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Norristown, PA
October 17, 1982
- '40 **Elliot J. Goldman**
Philadelphia, PA
May 28, 1982
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Sarasota, FL
February 4, 1982
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August 16, 1982
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June 17, 1982
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January 16, 1982
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- '50 **Patrick G. Mahoney**
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September 3, 1982
- '53 **L. Edison Mathis, Jr.**
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July 25, 1982
- '58 **William G. Klenk, II**
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- '60 **Daniel Rakov**
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November 19, 1982
- '64 **David S. Raycroft**
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- '74 **Sylvia Meek**
Philadelphia, PA
May 25, 1982

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